THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII., NO. 5218 | PORTSMOUTH, N. H., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1901, | PRICE 2 CENTS

SURE DIVIDENDS IN

THE COPPER ROCK GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.

Now selling at 20 cents per share par value $1 00 and NON ASSESSABLE. The price will shortly be ADVANCED to 30 CENTS per share. The property is located 28 Miles Northwest of Denver on the COLORADO, NORTH WESTERN R. R., comprising sixty [60] acres in well established and paying mineral belt. RAILROAD at the property [giving cheapest and best transportation]. Have ABUNDANCE OF WATER for all mining and milling purposes. TIMBER ENOUGH for the Mine for many years to come.

Shaft is now 250 feet deep and is being sunk to 500 feet level as fast as possible and has been in Ore nearly the entire distance. The Drifts already run have opened up good bodies of both Milling and Smelting Ore, running in values from $5.29 to $118 98 per ton in Gold, Silver and Copper.

Several of the stockholders, who were induced to buy stock by the Officers of the Company, recently visited the property and have given a strong letter endorsing same and all representations as made to them concerning the Enterprise.

Send in your order now before stock advances, as right to raise prices without notice is reserved.

GEO. F. HATHEWAY,

WRITE FOR BOOKLET. 153 Milk Street, Boston

ASTHMA CURE FREE!

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL

Write Your Name and Address Plainly.



There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it I was a slave, chained with purrin sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I dispaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like charm. Send me a full size bottle.

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler.

Rabbi of the Temple Bnai Israel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901

DRS. TAFT BROS'. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y, Feb. 1, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectly, O. D. PHELPS M. D.

DRS. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO. Feb. 5,1901

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased you full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington street. S. RAPHAEL,

67 East 129th st., New York City.

Trial Bottle Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO. 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

Sold by All Druggists.

SCALES!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FOR BUTCHERS, BAKERS, GROCERS AND FAMILY US

A.P.WENDELL & CO,

2 MARKET SQUARE.

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

ARGUMENTS ARE BEGUN.

Evidence In The Schley Cas At An End.

Admiral Dewey Says, "Make Arguments Short And Snappy"

Court Shut Out Some Of The Testimony Of Schley.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The Schley court of inquiry reached the argumentative stage at the beginning of the afternoon session today. The morning's session was devoted to listening to Admiral Schley and Captain Sigsbee, while they made corrections in their testimony previously given, and the introduction by Judge Advocate Lemly, of numerous documents bearing upon different phases of the inquiry. Admiral Schley did not make any material additions to his previous statements, but devoted himself largely to the clearing up of ambiguous points in his evidence.

Counsel for Admiral Schley sought to present Frank B. Richards and George Lynch, who were newspaper correspondents on press boats about Santiago, who were prepared to testify that Capt. Sigsbee had informed them that the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago, and on the strength of his information their boats, the Somers N. Smith and the Premier, had returned to Key West.

The court ruled against the applicant, shutting out the testimony on the ground that it was immaterial, although it had previously admitted the testimony of two other witnesses and Capt. Sigsbee on this point.

Capt. Lemly failed to secure the introduction of the letter of Secretary Long to the naval committee, but got in Admiral Schley's letter to the same committee.

Mr. Rayner introduced Admiral Schley's commission as rear admiral when he was nominated for promotion for gallantry. As the nomination was not confirmed by the senate, Admiral Dewey characterized the commission as worthless, but the court admitted it.

The opening speech in the argument of the case was made on behalf of the government by Mr. E. P. Hanna, assistant to the judge advocate. He begun his presentation of the case a few minutes after the court came in at two o'clock, and when the court adjourned two hours later, he had not covered more than half the ground involved in the controversy.

ASHORE ON HANDKERCHIEF SHOAL.

Life Saving Crew Goes to the Relief of a Square Rigged Vessel.

Chatham, Mass., Nov. 4.—A square rigged vessel was sighted ashore on Handkerchief shoal at ten o'clock tonight. The vessel burns torches, and Captain Eldredge and crew of the Monomog life saving station have started to her assistance, in the darkness, in their lifeboat. The wind is northeast, but the crew of the vessel are in no danger. They can be taken off if the vessel is leaking badly. The bark Benjamin Hunt, Rosario for Boston, has been anchored west of the Handkerchief today, and possibly she may have attempted to get under way and was carried ashore by the strong current.

ADMIRAL REMEY AT YOKOHAMA.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 4.—The navy department has received cablegrams announcing the arrival of Rear Admiral Remey at Yokohama, Japan, and that of Rear Admiral Kempf at Woosung, China.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Forecast for New England: Colder Tuesday with fair in southern portions; rain or snow in northern portions; Wednesday, fair, fresh westerly winds.

NEW ROLLER COTTON GIN.

Dover, Nov. 4.—An invention that may have a far-reaching effect on cotton manufacturing has just been perfected in this city. It is a cotton gin constructed on an entirely different principle from that involved in the saw gin invented by Eli Whitney in 1793 and still in use. The roller principle is embodied in the invention the machine was given its final test yesterday. The cotton passes through rollers, which removes the seed, pieces of shell and other foreign substances. There is no breaking or cutting of the fiber, as is the case with the saw gin. Owing to this fact it is calculated that cotton ginned by this new process will be worth from 1 to 1½ cents a pound more than it is under the present process, and finer grades of cloth will be possible. The new gin has also double the capacity of the old. On a time test it was found that 2500 pounds of cotton could be turned out in a day.

TO SIT ON THURSDAY.

Special Grand Jury for the Folsom Murder Case Will Hear the Evidence Against Greenleaf this Week.

Concord, Nov. 4.—The special grand jury to consider the evidence implicating Greenleaf in the murder of Mrs. Charles A. Folsom in North Boscawan, recently, will sit in this city on Thursday of this week.

The order for the jury to assemble on that date was issued by Judge Stone in the superior court, after a consultation with County Solicitor Dudley this morning, and the clerk was instructed to issue the necessary venires to the towns and wards of the county, instructing the authorities to make the necessary drawings.

The preliminary hearing of the case in police court was set for Friday of this week, the consideration of the case by the grand jury on Thursday will lead to an abandonement of the hearing.

CASE OF CAPT. CARTER.

Washington, Nov. 4.—In the United States supreme court today, a motion was entered by A. A. Hoehling, Jr. to advance on the docket the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter. The case is an application for a writ of habeas corpus, and a part of the proceeding in Capt. Carter's case to secure his release from the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. It came to this court on an appeal from the decision of the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas, denying the petition. The court took the motion under advisement.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN NEW YORK.

Will Cast His Vote at Oyster Bay, Returning at Once to Washington.

New York, Nov. 4.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt and party arrived at New York at 6:20 this evening. The party remained in New York over night, and tomorrow will be taken to Oyster Bay, Long Island, where the president will cast his vote. He will remain scarcely over an hour at the least, returning in time to take the afternoon train tomorrow for Washington.

LATHE INVENTOR DEAD.

Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 4.—Augustine D. Weymouth, eighty-one years old, inventor of the Variety wood turning lathe and other valuable machines, died last night of heart failure following pneumonia. He was born in Vermont, a son of John Weymouth, and came here fifty years ago, and has ever since been a maker of machinery. He was twice married and leaves a widow and three children.

THE NEW STORAGE BATTERY.

New York, Nov. 4.—Thomas A. Edison, as soon as his new factory in Glen Ridge, N. J., has been completed, will begin the manufacture of his recently perfected storage battery, which he says will greatly reduce the expense of the automobile and make the machine less dangerous to handle.

DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 4.—Fire destroyed two large grain elevators owned by the Botsford Elevator company, here tonight, entailing a loss of $500,000. The elevators contained 170,000 bushels of wheat, 90,000 bushels of corn and 14,000 bushels of oats. The grain was all destroyed.

PICKUPS AT RANDOM.

Clarence A. Parmenter had rather an amusing experience with the flimflam man, and it seems that the second man, whose real object is to get the salesman confused by appearing to be [illegible] Parmenter was not rattled by the efforts of the swindler to get him mixed up about the change, and as the second man came in the first man went out. Mr. Parmenter said to the second bunco steerer, "That man who just went out tried to flimflam me."

The second man was apparently ignorant of the meaning of the word. "Flimflam," he said, "what is that?"

"O, it's a little skin game," said Mr Parmenter, "that don't work here." The fellow laughed. Mr. Parmenter was not a little surprised to see the second man in the police station on Monday forenoon, charged with being an accessory of the first fellow.

The Granite Monthly for November, which came out on Monday, contains a fine picture and sketch of John Gault of Hooksett, who was principal of the Haven school in Portsmouth in 1895 and 1896, going from here to Manchester, as principal of the Webster school in the latter city. The sketch of Mr. Gault appears in connection with a writeup of the town and prominent men of Hooksett, with which the Gault family is conspicuously identified, the ancestors being among the first of the Scotch families to come to this country, in the eighteenth century. Mr. Gault is a member of Damon lodge of Knights of Pythias of this city, and his brother members here will read the sketch with interest.

This has, without a doubt, been the grandest fall in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It is not usual that people go upon the streets with perfect comfort without an overcoat, on the fourth day of November, as it was agreeable to do on Monday. Although the leaves have been killed by the frosts and have gone from the trees the grass plots around the city are yet quite green and fresh, and the blossoms of dandelions suggest a different period than the eleventh month of the year. We cannot complain if we should have some severe weather later on.

But to return to the Granite Monthly. There is another article in the November number that makes it especially worthy of preservation. This is the story of the founding of the towns in Rockingham county, the origin of their names, together with the date of their settlement and incorporation, with some very readable and valuable paragraphs. These historical sketches were started in the September number and are written by Howard M. Cook. Portsmouth and the towns in this immediate vicinity are referred to in the November number.

Now that the racing season is over, many record horses will find their way to the sale stables. But notwithstanding this, dealers complain that first-class roadsters with good manners and plenty of speed are hard to find. In fact, the demand is greater than the supply.

A few years ago the announcement of the existence of small pox in this country was received with fear and astonishment, yet it is becoming to be an altogether too frequent ailment. Those who were opposed to the war with Spain allege that the sending of soldiers into tropical countries with the vice common to army life is the cause of the breaking out of the disease. Certain it is that there is a widespread distribution of the malady and it is not pleasant to contemplate. There are 200 cases of small pox in Philadelphia, and here in New England it is quite prevalent. The advent of cold weather is looked to as one of the means in aiding in the care of it, and we trust this hope will not be in vain.

Florida's orange crop is already coming north, though the bulk of the crop is not yet fully ripe. The crop this season is estimated at one million and a quarter boxes. Prices so far are $1 to $1.25 per box for fruit on the tree. The commission men are buying at the groves as a rule, and the growers will not ship to any extent themselves.

Settled fine weather will prevail over the North Atlantic ocean in November, says the nationtl weather bureau. In the middle latitudes fresh to brisk westerly winds prevail, and in the tropical and subtropical regions severe storms seldom occur. The southward flow of Arctic ice over the Grand Banks has ceased, and but little [illegible] encountered [illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

W. F. Cottrell and J. Walsh wish to announce to their friends and the public, that they will open a new restaurant for ladies and gentlemen, at Nos. 8 and 29 Penhallow street, on Tuesday, Nov. 5th, 1901.

The former has been steward at the Rockingham house for a number of years, and his ability for catering to the public is beyond question.

This will be a first-class restaurant in every respect, which the business men of Portsmouth, and the public in general, will find everything that is desired in neatness, good food and good cooking. We make a specialty of course dinners at a reasonable price. We solicit your kind patronage, and guarantee satisfaction.

Every Exertion a Task Every Care a Burden

There is failure of the strength to do and the power to endure; there is weakness "all over" that is persistent and constant.

The vital functions are impaired, food does not nourish, and the whole system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion, invigorates and tones is needed.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla did for Mrs. L. B. Garland, Shady, Tenn., it has done for others. She took it when she was all run down—without appetite, losing flesh, and unable to do her work. It restored her appetite, increased her weight, and made her well and strong. This is her own unsolicited statement.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. The earlier treatment is begun the better—begin it today.

SHOE FIRM ASSIGNS.

Manchester, Nov. 4.—The C. H. Washburn company of Claremont, manufacturers of boots and shoes, has made an assignment to Frank P. Maynard, for the benefit of creditors. There is at present a large amount of unfinished work at the factory which will be finished. The company has an office in Boston.

MARIETTA AT NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 4.—The U. S. gunboat Marietta arrived here today from Portsmouth, N. H. She will sail from here on Nov. 7, for Colon, to relieve the Machias, which is there protecting American interests, endangered by the war now in progress in Colombia.

ENJOYABLE SOCIAL.

The Foresters' first social, held on Monday evening, was a grand success, and proved to bring together a good attendance of the members at their hall. The evening, after the business meeting, was interspersed with a musical and literary entertainment, by talent among the members of the organization and their invited friends, concluding at about the midnight hour.

SALE NOT AS YET CONSUMMATED.

The report circulated about the city that Hon. E. P. Kimball had purchased the Globe Grocery building, and was to erect a large business block thereon, proves to be in part only a rumor. The sale, Mr. Kimball states, has not been consummated as yet, and when it is a new block will not be erected.

IN POLICE COURT.

Wall and Smith Fined for Larceny of Five Dollars.

Smith and Wall, alleged flimflam artists, were before Judge Emery in police court on Monday evening, and were fined $5 and costs for larceny.

WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK.

William Gillette will probably tour the United States next season, appearing in Sherlock Holmes for the last time.

Richard Mansfield has announced that he will play Beaucaire throughout the season and that Herod will not be produced until next year.

San Toy has renewed its success in London and from present indications it will run throughout the season. Ada Reeve now fills the title part.

The late Queen Victoria always gave $500 a year to the royal general theatrical fund. The new queen consort has chipped in $50 for the same charity.

When Julia Marlowe makes a tour of four weeks in the southern states she plays under a guarantee of nearly $3,500. Some years back, when Miss Marlowe wanted to invade that territory, it was she who had to offer the guarantee, not her managers.

The London theatre at which Mr. Gillette is playing Sherlock Holmes has not been paying dividends for over a year and the stockholders are congratulating themselves over the clever American's success.

When it came down to a point of staging Ben Hur in London the managers over there were scared at the enormous expense which confronted them and as a result Klaw and Erlanger are reported to have deposited $25,000 to cover the cost of the play's first production.

George Wadleigh, who has been with E. E. Rice as general manager for many years, and Sherman Wade, the comedian of the Evangeline company, have left the employ of Rice and are back in New York. Both refuse to say anything about the separation.

The report that Mrs. Gilbert is to leave the Annie Russell company is positively denied. She has not missed a performance through illness and will continue in the part played by her since A Royal Family was first produced.

The Barnum & Bailey circus goes into Paris for the winter, and as an advertisement will run a beauty show, offering $10,000 for the most beautiful woman in France. The Frenchmen have taken the bait like hungry trout.

BIG GAME SATURDAY.

Exeter Figuring on the Chances of Beating Andover.

Exeter, Nov. 4.—The athletic event of the week will be Saturday's game between Exeter and Andover. Exeter has an unusually strong team this fall, and as far as can be learned, one that is Andover's superior, this fact stimulating unprecedented interest in the game on the part of friends of the New Hampshire school. Manager Gregg is completing arrangements for accomodating the large crowd that will be drawn to Exeter, and it will be made possible for 10,000 or more to be there is no doubt that the attendwitness the struggle. With fair weathance will be up to those figures. The game this year will be called at 2 o'clock.

Exeter will enter into secret practice tomorrow to prepare for the final contest. With one exception the eleven is in perfect physical shape, and Trainer Connors proposes to send the men on the field in the pink of condition. Coach Perry Hale witnessed the Andover-Holy Cross game Saturday and brought Maurice J. Connor, Holy Cross's coach, back to town with him to assist him for a day or two. Help is also promised from Harvard and Yale this week. The coaches declare that Exeter has the heavier and more aggressive team, but that Andover is the quicker, and that if her line can stop Exeter's rushes her backs are fast enough to win. This element of uncertainty is worrying the coaches and an attempt will be made during the coming week to attain more speed.

The officials at the game will be Lorin F. Deland of Boston, referee, and J. L. Hallowell of Harvard, umpire. Col. R. N. Elwell will have as his guests at the game, Senator Burnham, Governor Gordan's secretary and several naval officers.

TO MEET TONIGHT.

There will be a meeting of the Young Men's Christian association at the rooms on Congress street, at eight o'clock, this Tuesday evening.

DEMAND EIGHT HOURS.

The painters of the city have made a demand for an eight hour day and the same wages as is now paid.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In Effect October 14, 1901.)

Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7.28, p. m. Sunday, ... 2 21, 5.00 p.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday ... 10 45, a m., 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m., 2:45 ... Sundays 8.30, a m

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, ... 5.22, p. m. Sunday, 8.30, a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, a. m., 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth—4 50, 9 45, ... m., 2:40, 2.45, 5.22 5 ...

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55, a. ... 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5.30, p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 9:45, a. m., 12 ... 2:40, 5.22 8 52, p. m. Sunday 8.30, 10:45, a. m. 8 57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton 7:20, 8.15, 10.53, a. m., 5 00, p. ... Sunday, 8 00, a m. 5 00, p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 9.00, 10.10, a. m., 12:30, 3.30, 4.45, 7 00, 7 ... p. m. Sunday, 4 30, 8 20, 9 00 a. m., 6 40, 7:00, p. m.

Leave Portland—2:00, 9.00, a. m., 12.45, 6.00, p. m. Sunday, 2 00 a. m., 12.45, p. m.

Leave North Conway—7 25, a. m. 4:15, p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9.47, a. m. 3 50, 6 25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7.32, 10 00 a. m., 4 05, 6.39, p. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10:24, a m., 1.40 4 30, 6:30, 9.20, p. m. Sunday 7.30, a. m., 9.25, p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50, a. m. 2:13, 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday 6.26, 10.06, a. m., 8.09, p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11.55 a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday 6.30, 10.12, a. m., 8:15, p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35, a. m., 12.01 2:25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday 6:35. 10.18, a. m., 8:20, p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30, a. m., 12:45, 5.25, p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39, a. m., 12:54, 5:33, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9 07, a. m., 1:07, 5:58, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m., 1:21, 6.14, p. m.

Raymond—9:32, a. m., 1:32, 6:25, p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m., 3:30, p. m.

Manchester—8 32, 11 10, a. m., 4:20, p. m.

Raymond—9.10, 11:48, a.m., 5:02, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m., 12.00, m., 5 1. p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m. 12:17, 5:55, p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12 29, 6:08, p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

York Harbor & Beach R. R.

Leave Portsmouth—8 40, 10 50, a. m., 2.50, 5:50, p. m.

Leave York Beach—6:25, 10 00, a. m., 1:30, 4:05, p. m.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

Boston & Maine Railroad.

LOWEST RATES

FAST TRAIN SERVICE

BETWEEN

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St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis

AND ALL POINTS

WEST NORTHWEST, SOUTHWEST.

Pullman Parlor or Sleeping Cars on all through trains.

For tickets and information apply at any principal ticket office of the Company. D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Boston

Portsmouth Electric Railway

Time Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 26, 1901.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach ... connecting ... Newport ... hourly ... 7 and ... p. m. ... 05, 7:05, 7 ... and 9 05 p. ... mail ... 05 and hourly until 9 05 ... Leave Cable Road at *6:10 a. m., *7:30 a. m. and *10:35 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head at 9:10 a. m., 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

... Street Leave ... at *6 35 a. m., *7 05 and half-hourly until 10 05 p. m. ... 10 35 and **11 05

Islington Street Leave Market Square at *6 35 a. m., *7.05, and half-hourly until 10 05, ... at *10 35 and **11 05. ... last night runs to car barn only. Running time to Plains ... minutes.

Christian Shore Line.

Leave Market Square for Boston and Maine Station and Christian Shore ... 6 25 a. m., *7 05, 7 35 and half hourly until 10 05 p. m. and 10:35 and **11.05.

Returning Leave Corner Bartlett and Morning Streets at *6 10 a. m., *6 50, 7 20 and half hourly until 9.50 p. m., and at *10:20 and **10 50

*Omitted Sundays
**Saturdays only

D. T. Perkins, Supt. D. J. Flanders, G. P. & T. A.

U. S. NAVY

GOVERNMENT BOAT,
FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8.40, 9.15, 10 00, 10 30, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2 00, 3.00, 4:00, 5.00, 5:45, *7 45 p. m. Sundays, 10 00, 10 15 a. m., 12.15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10 ... 30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8 30, 8.50, 9:30, 10 15, 11 00 a. m., 12:15, 1 15, 2 15, 3:30, 4.30, 5.30, 6:00, *10.00 p. m. Sundays, 10:07, a. m., 12 05, 12 25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10 00, 11 00 a. m., 12:00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

SEMI WEEKLY TAKE DAILY ... Except Sunday

... Forest ... Joy Line ... PROVIDENCE ...

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WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF A PLEASURE OR BUSINESS RIG HIRE ONE OF

WOOD BROS.

Hacking in all its branches. Nothing but ... tired carriages. We also do teaming of all kinds, piano moving, furniture moving, in fact, we move anything from a postage stamp to a brick block.

Our teams meet all trains for the purpose of transporting baggage. We are handlers of all the B. & M. freight.

NO. 13 VAUGHAN ST.

Residence, No. 9 Rogers St. and 2 Marginal Road.

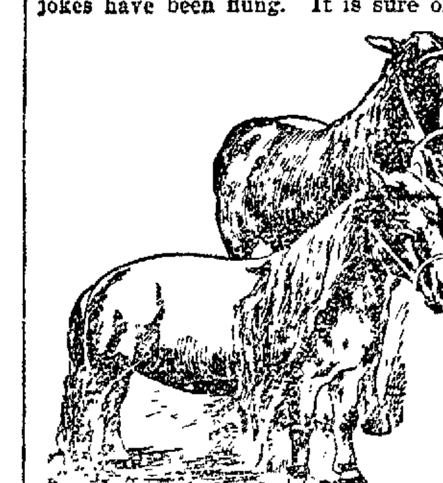
Boston Office, 11 Chatham St.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A Queer Horse.

Prescott is a town in Wisconsin with not more than 1,000 inhabitants, not counting its dachshund horse, which is its oddest and most noted resident. The body of this queer little horse is as large as usual, but its double jointed legs are only 18 inches long. It is a 3-year-old, and its sire and dam are regularly formed, weighing about 2,280 pounds each, while their frisky offspring is only 650 pounds in weight. Its disposition is as gentle as that of Mary's little lamb or of her Shetland pony. It looks just as solemn as the dog after which so many jokes have been flung. It is sure of an



THE DACHSHUND.

easy time in life, with nothing to do but let wondering countrymen who flock to George Cook's farm gaze at it. When it trots, the combination of the patter patter of the quickstep and the long body stretching out so close to the ground is comical enough to make a mule laugh.

The tail and mane of the new breed of horse reach the ground, being especially long even when considering the abbreviated legs. A slight deformity in the head attracts interest, but does not give an ill look to the freak.

Germany gave to the world one of the most mirth producing of beasts, the dachshund dog, and Wisconsin has the honor of adding to the gayety of nations by turning out the dachshund horse.

The Easter Rabbit.

There is a curious and very sweet little ... cherished by German children ... the Easter rabbit. Once upon ... they tell us, a nice, kind rabbit was walking along a quiet woodland ... came across a fine, large nest full ... The poor mother hen had ... by a wicked fox and could ... back to her darling nest, so the rabbit slept all night upon it, and ... in the morning it was ... the nest was full of ... yellow chickens. T... the rabbit was the ... they cried out for som... to eat ... the rabbit ran about a... food for them and kept the ... until they were all ... care of themselves. Ev... that rabbit has been the pecu... of ... and this holiday ... for German little folk with ... "Oster hase's nest." It hold... a fancy and present, serving the ... purpose that Christmas stocking ... wooden shoes do at Christmas time ... A. G. Lewis in Woman's Home Companion.

A Way to Make Smoke Rings.

Here is a simple way to make smoke ... procure a cubical cardboard ... with a small, round opening in two ... opposite sides; fill it with smoke ... paper and send the ring ... by hitting the palm of the ... to eject the ... at the other. In this way ... are formed, and if ... piece of damp glass the ... and held for a few ... for examination. In a quiet ... drafts, the regularity and ... of the rings will provide a ... to those who have not tried the experiment.

The Game of Proverbs.

The game of proverbs is always a good ... for a party. One child is ... the guesser and leaves the room, while the rest select the proverb and divide the words between them in order as they sit in a circle.

The guesser returns and asks each person a trivial question, and the player in answering must introduce the word of the proverb entrusted to him or her.

Another way of playing the game is to choose a proverb containing as many words as there are players and all shout the words together when the guesser reenters the room.

Water Rats of Naples.

In this picture are shown two of the water rats of Naples. They are only harmless boys who have been brought up close to the water. These boys can swim like so many rats and are as hard to catch by the police as are our boys who live along the wharfs. These boys of Na-



THE RATS AT PLAY.

ples make a living by diving for pennies. When the big ocean steamers come to Italy from America, the water rats surround the boats and cry, "Penny, penny in the water, please; hurry up, please," and few can resist their pleadings. So over goes a penny and into the water all the water rats dive at once, and soon up comes the lucky one with it in his mouth. Then it is "Penny, please," again until the ship leaves port. These boys are mostly fishermen's sons.—W. Schmedtgen in Chicago Record.

To Play "Shopping."

The leader says: "I went shopping this morning and everything I bought began with A. From the grocer I bought (points to a player and waits for response), from the druggist (points to another), from the dry goods store, from the baker," etc. The responses must be given quickly. The penalty is to take the place of the leader and start another letter.

A Clear Eye

and clear complexion are signs of good health. To enjoy good health your blood must be pure and your system in general in a healthy condition, otherwise the organs will not do their duty. The natural

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

regulates the organs, effectually cleanses the system and purifies the blood. Catarrh of the stomach, bowels or bladder is cured by the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It is also a positive remedy for constipation, liver and kidney complaints.

The genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel salt bears the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York, on every bottle.

MEN AS THEY PASS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has since last ... received three patents for inventions of his, all having to do with railway cars.

Edward N. Dingley of Kalamazoo has nearly completed a comprehensive biography of his father, the late Congressman Dingley.

George Vierling, the composer, who died recently in Berlin, left to a charitable institution of that city the substantial sum of 1,500,000 marks.

W. S. Loat, superintendent of the survey of the fishes of the Nile, has returned to Egypt to continue his work and will thoroughly explore the Blue Nile.

Lord Morris, who died recently at his ... in Galway, was the originator of the famous phrase, "Thank God, nobody who ever hears me speak will take me for anything but an Irishman."

Captain John Clover died recently at Harwich, England, his native place, aged eighty-two. He had assisted in saving over 300 lives from wrecks on the Gunfleet, Heap, Sunk and Long sands.

An unusual record is afforded by William H. Eder of Elkton, Md., who has read every issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, beginning with the first day of publication in 1836. Mr. Eder appears to be the original "constant reader."

Thomas Skelton Harrison, who has succeeded Daniel Baugh as president of the Philadelphia Art club, was until a year ago diplomatic agent and consul general of the United States at Cairo, Egypt, having been appointed by President McKinley.

Dr. W. D. Shelby, captain and assistant surgeon in the United States army, has given Hanover college, Indiana, a fund, from the proceeds of which a medal will be given each year for the student who ranks highest in scientific studies.

John P. Babcock, for eleven years chief deputy of the California fish commission, has resigned to accept an appointment as fish commissioner for British Columbia. Mr. Babcock is regarded as the foremost authority on salmon propagation in America.

PEN AND BRUSH.

Mme. de Mirmont, the celebrated French miniature painter, who has had the czarina as one of her patrons, does all her work with her left hand, her right having been crippled.

Legouve, the oldest of the French "Immortals," is ninety-four and is still industrious. It was he who said: "It is often said that God condemned man to work. This is absurd. God condemned man to live and gave him work as a mitigating circumstance."

Maurice Barres, the French novelist, has given up politics and will stick to literature hereafter. He was the brightest of the young men who rushed into the Boulangist movement, and, though in recent politics he was naturally a Nationalist, he managed not to make himself prominent.

Marion Crawford, the novelist, works very systematically every day. When in New York, he has a room at his publisher's and goes there to write for an hour every morning. That done, he considers himself at liberty to spend the rest of the day in amusement and generally takes a long drive or walk.

HIVE AND BEE.

Windbreaks in winter are beneficial.

Arrange so that no stock shall run in the apiary.

Be sure that each colony has a good fertile queen.

It will not do to confine bees on combs of pollen.

Bees must be kept very quiet if they are to winter well.

Bees may readily be wintered in a cellar if an even temperature can be kept up.

The cheapest and best way to protect the bees in winter is by using good ... hives.

Before winter sets in every colony ... In other words, each hive should be full of bees.

All colonies that are weak enough to spare room for division boards should be united in the fall.

STATE LINES.

Alabama is third among the coke producing states.

The new state hymn adopted for Rhode Island is sung to the music of the Austrian hymn.

For the last fiscal year the earnings of Kansas convicts exceeded the cost of their keep by $41,000.

A movement is on foot in North Carolina, prompted by the tobacco dealers, to erect a statue of Sir Walter Raleigh in Raleigh. Collection boxes are to be placed in stores where tobacco is sold.

The packing of sweet corn in Maine has grown rapidly in the last few years, until now only New York and Illinois exceed Maine in the number of cans put up. Last year about 22,000,000 cans were produced.

BRITON AND BOER.

General Buller may console himself with the reflection that he didn't have much of a reputation to lose anyway.—Detroit Tribune.

Even Mr. Punch of London is turning up his nose at the British war office, and Punch is generally reckoned a pretty trustworthy sort of a weathercock.—Boston Herald.

The present state of affairs in South Africa is enough to make the British public feel that it got gold bricked when it made "Bobs" a present of $500,000 for whipping the Boers.—Atlanta Journal.

MATRON AND MAID.

Amelia E. Barr, the novelist, is the mother of fourteen children and has the perfect housekeeper's knack.

Sarah Bernhardt's latest fad is the collection of curious marine plants, of which she has some very rare and valuable specimens.

Miss Helen Gould has been elected a member at large of the board of lady managers of the St. Louis exposition of 1903. Her election was unanimous.

Mme. Emma Calve, the famous French opera singer, made her debut in Brussels at the age of sixteen years. From then until now her career has been one constant triumph.

It is reported that Maude Gonne has eluded the vigilance of the authorities and is on her way to South Africa. The authorities of the principal ports have been notified to watch for her arrival.

Mme Patti (Baroness Patti-Cederstrom) has determined after all, according to the Welsh newspapers, not to relinquish her Welsh residence, Craig-y-nos castle, which was recently offered for sale.

Queen Liliuokalani is living quietly in Honolulu. Last year she took a hand in politics to some extent and made it known among the natives that she favored the election of Delegate Wilcox. He probably owes his election to her assistance.

It is announced in Berlin that Teresa Carreno, one of the most famous of women pianists, is to marry for the fourth time and that her betrothed is a brother of Signor Tagliapietra, her second husband, and ten years her senior. Mme. Carreno is now nearing fifty and is the mother of four children.

Miss Alice de Rothschild is one of the richest women in England. She owns a villa at Grasse and a London house in Piccadilly. Like all her wealthy and world renowned family Miss de Rothschild is both generous and wisely discriminating in her deeds of charity, but she rules with a firm hand and proves an excellent woman of business.

HORSE TALK.

Toggles' record is now 2:08¼.

Audubon Boy is a fair cripple.

Cresceus' limit at Baltimore was 2:05½.

The Monk, 2:08¾, is king of the New York speedway.

Galbetor, 2 11½, performed at Terre Haute like a coming 2:10 trotter.

Edith W. made the world's record for pacing mares over a half mile track at Portland, Ind., the other day in 2.07¾.

Heats of three races were "sandwiched" at the last Readville meeting in violation of the rule; but it worked well.

Axtel has three new 2:15 performers—Oxeman, four, 2:11¾, and Axtellion, 2:14½, trotters, and Home Circle 2:13½, pacing.

George H. Ketcham has given up expecting that Cresceus will ever trot a mile in two minutes. He thinks that 2:01 is his limit.

Harry Evans, b. g., pacing record 2:16¾, who was suspected of being a ringer, is said to be all right and a son of General Evans, he by Gambetta Wilkes.

THE POULTRY YARD.

In selecting a place for a poultry yard ... a light, sandy soil.

A ... clay soil is always damp and ... less care is taken will always favor roup.

... or hen that is too fat is not in ... condition to ... all the good qualities necessary for healthy off-spring.

... eggs of ... before sending to market would often add much to the quality and insure better prices.

Have all the internal arrangements of the poultry house movable, so that when it is desired to clean they can all be taken out.

When desired to fatten the fowls feed corn and other grains which contain fattening elements. For general feeding give a variety of grains.

When you begin to feed fowls for market, separate them from the ones intended to be kept for future use on the farm, as they should not have fattening food.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

TOWN TOPICS.

Boston's postal receipts continue to vindicate our claim to being the epistolary center of the continent.—Boston Herald.

Schenectady has the highest death rate of any city in New York. The people probably get lockjaw pronouncing the name.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The national purity convention at Chicago discussed ways for putting the human race on a higher level. If the convention were made a permanent thing right where it is holding its sessions, it would find lots of raw material to work on.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

THE POLE HUNTERS.

Professor Nordenskjold has sailed for the south pole. We don't care which pole is discovered first.—Boston Transcript.

If Explorer Peary and Explorer Baldwin should come together in that race for the pole, there may be need of an other board of inquiry.—Los Angeles Times.

The number of arctic expeditions now in the north seems to indicate a disposition on the part of the explorers to discover the pole by means of the human chain device.—New York Mail and Express.

A Sad Mistake.

A good story comes from Irvine way which may be taken with a pinch of salt. On one of the vessels in the harbor there is a young son of Erin who acts as cook etc. The crew is not large and evidently of a frugal turn of mind, and in consequence the cook's duties never varied since his arrival a month ago from the work of cleaning and gutting herring, at least so the story goes. The skipper, when up town, decided on a change and purchased a quantity of sausages. These he handed over to the cook to prepare, and the crew waited with impatience on the dinner. At last it was ready, and the boy, proud of his efforts, served up the dainties. The captain looked for the sausages, but the pan contained only a mass of skins! The boy, following his usual custom, had treated them the same as herrings.—Glasgow Evening Times.

It Matters a Lot.

"Now," said the teacher, "if one yard of cloth costs 85 cents, what would 100 yards cost?"

"That would depend," replied the merchant's son, "on whether you paid cash down or not."—New York Mail and Express.

Benny's Hedge.

"Benny Bloombumper, how do we know that the moon is 240,000 miles distant from the earth?"

Benny (alarmed at the teacher's manner) replied, "Y-y-you said so yourself sir."—London Tit-Bits.

The Best Finishing School.

Our youths should go to the United States for a year or two to finish. It is the best sort of university for younger sons who have their way to make.—Sir Thomas Lipton in Windsor Magazine.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A few drops of turpentine in hot starch add luster to ironed linen.

If the ceiling becomes smoked from a lamp, wash off the blackened surface with a little weak soda water.

Drain pipes should be regularly cleaned at least once a week with limewater carbolic acid or chloride of lime.

If your bath sponge is sticky, let it soak for awhile in water to which a little household ammonia has been added.

A lump of arrowroot tied in a thick cotton rag and boiled with linens and cottons imparts an odor to them that is pleasing.

It is said children's or any clothing can be made noninflammable by rinsing them after washing in a solution of alum and water and that if they then come in contact with flame they will only smolder.

Wood pulp is said to make an excellent water dressing for wounds, for the reason that it absorbs a large quantity and holds it well, evaporation being slow. It also retains heat well, so that it is serviceable for both cold and hot poultices.

When a blood vessel is severed or cut in the arm or leg, a tourniquet should be made of a handkerchief with a knot in it tightly twisted so that the knot covers the artery or main blood vessel. When the blood stops flowing, the pressure should cease.

The Best Lumber.

The best lumber in a tree is said to be the nearest the ground.

The Danes.

The Danes as a nation may be said never to have been conquered unless perhaps by the Prussians in 1864, but their offshoots in Sweden and Norway have both conquered and been conquered by the original race.

The Mexican Republic.

There are 23 museums, 139 libraries, 49 scientific and literary societies and 702 newspapers in the Mexican republic.

A MOTHER'S INSTINCT

SHE WHO HAS IT DOESN'T NEED HELP FROM CONGRESSES.

Such a Mother Is Not Tied Down to a System In Rearing Her Children. What Do We Recall When We Look Back at Our Childhood?

If one judged from the mothers' congresses and the lectures, articles and books on the subject of the rearing and training of children, it would seem that in no other era have women been so intent upon fulfilling properly the duties of parenthood. It might be taken also as a tacit confession that the mother instinct is not inborn in every woman and therefore that which does not come from the heart must be learned from books. There is no intention here to disparage such a movement. In some quarters it has been overdone and has become accordingly ridiculous, but it has its uses and has doubtless been productive of good in awakening certain women to a more thoughtful view of their responsibilities.

The mere fact of bringing young into the world does not bestow the mother instinct. Many a childless wife, many a lonely spinster, has the true mother heart that may be lacking in the mother of ten children. Dumb animals even vary greatly in this respect. There are dogs and cats just as averse to the duties of maternity as any frivolous fine lady. One hen will rear successfully all the chicks she has brought off the nest, while another in the same flock will lose her whole brood successively by carelessness and neglect. One topknoted denizen of the poultry yard afforded a curious study to the observant. She was completely wanting in that protective instinct toward her young which is usually so strongly developed in the hen. She had always a preoccupied and fluttered air, as if there were far more serious problems to be solved than maternal ones. If she scratched for her chicks, it was in a desultory and ineffective way, and in the meantime they went astray, became entangled in the long grass or fell into holes. Sometimes, as if in absence of mind, she would even stand with a claw planted firmly on a member of her brood regardless of its "peeps" and struggles, meanwhile uttering one of those raucous soliloquies to which hens are addicted. Perhaps she was airing her theories upon the proper rearing of young chickens.

A woman with the real mother instinct does not need to attend mothers' congresses or lectures or to study books. We see her in the most simple and natural manner possible bringing up good, healthy, happy children who are to be the bone and sinew of the nation. If one should ask her upon what system she proceeds, she could not tell, for it is all done instinctively. But the truth is any system for the training of children must be a very elastic one and vary to suit the individual. The mother's sympathy gives her wisdom to deal with diverse temperaments and dispositions, and if there is anything in these alien to her own nature her love bridges the difference—that love which follows her offspring no matter how far they may go, so that her heart, as Mme. de Sevigne expressed it, is "always on the highroads." If a child of hers is crippled in mind or body, homely of countenance, dull of wit or broken in fortune, around that one is her affection protectingly cast, because he needs it the most. Her heart is the unfailing refuge, the sanctuary that cannot be violated, the one place of all where even the erring and the defeated will not be judged, but loved. And though all the rest of her children may be happy, honored and successful, her love is forever wandering away after the unfortunate who has failed and fallen short of her teachings—out into the cold, through the rain and snow, over the dreary stretches of the highway, like a beseeching angel pleading with him to turn homeward. But whether she is a happy or unhappy parent, her love is not, like the passionate egotism of the animal, limited only to her own. For their sake her heart is tender toward all childhood, and her pity embraces the little ones who are orphaned and uncherished. * * *

In one of Coleridge's poems he tells a strange story about a woman who set her affections upon her daughter's suitor and finally invoked a curse upon them both because they had balked her passion. Thenceforth nothing prospered with them. They were beset by misfortunes of all kinds, the curse being so active because

A mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing alive.

The more modern view, however, is that there is nothing holy in maternity per se. It is the individual who ennobles or degrades it, and the woman who shows herself unworthy of motherhood is not to be an object of honor simply because she has brought forth children. There are women, and mothers, who actually dislike children, and, apart from these unpleasant paradoxes, some there are who love their children accordingly as the latter minister to their pride and vanity. The cleverest and handsomest are the favorites, because they reflect glory upon the self seeking parent, and the less creditable ones are pushed into corners and kept in the shade as much as possible. This is rather a man's than a woman's way of loving, and yet there are families in which the tenderness comes all from the paternal side, and the children are actually "mothered" by the father. Then there are the mothers who in the pursuance of some fixed idea thwart their children, stunt their aspirations and prevent the gradual unfolding of their natures.

"Etre savant, c'est quelquechose," says a French writer; "etre tres bon, c'est encore mieux"—and one fancies that this is true where mothers are concerned. Does any child think more tenderly of his mother because she has written a remarkable book, painted a fine picture or excelled in music? Many a woman has made such efforts in art, spurred on by the thought of her children, and in becoming an artist she does not cease to be a mother. Yet, after all, these are not the things we recall when we look back at childhood. What we do remember is how our mother mended the garments we tore, healed our bruises, wiped away our tears, was glad of our little pleasures, sang us to sleep at evening and soothed us when we woke in the night crying with the terror of bad dreams. Perhaps the woman who did all this for us was gifted and brilliant, but it is her goodness, the inexhaustible tenderness of her mother love, that lives in memory and makes us homesick, even in old age, for that unfailing solace which elsewhere we have not found.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

A PRESIDENT KIDNAPED

Aged Executive of Colombia Carried Off to Mountains.

HE WAS FEARED BY USURPERS.

Forcibly Deposed, He Was Awaiting Recall to His Old Position, but Had Done No Plotting—Seized by the Soldiery.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Herald publishes the following correspondence from Honda, Colombia:

"Dr. Manuel Antonio Sanclemente, president of the republic of Colombia, has been kidnaped by the orders of the political leaders who had already stripped him of power. Locked in a guardo, a miserable parody on the sedan chair in which courtiers once took their ease, he is being hurried over rough mountain roads from his home in Villeta, department of Cundinamarca, to his beautiful hacienda, known as Pichihi, in the daprtment of Cauca. He must be carried through the very heart of two great chains of the Andes, passing Honda, Manizales, Cartago, Tulua and Buga, towns which gave him ovations while he exercised the executive power. The greatest secrecy has been observed, and every effort has been made to prevent the facts from becoming public, for fear that the friends and allies of the deposed president might attempt to rescue him. No paper in the republic today would dare to print the bare fact that Sanclemente had left Villeta, much less that he was a prisoner.

Rumors of His Arrest.

"Rumors reached Bogota three or four days ago that Dr. Sanclemente had been made a prisoner and that he was actually being held "incomunicodo" to prevent any possible communications with persons anxious to return him to power. The story had gone from one end of the city to the other that a commissioner had gone from the capital to Villeta to invite Dr. Sanclemente to return.

"'I am president of Colombia,' was the old man's answer. "I have never ceased to be president. I am as much president in Villeta as I should be in Bogota. If, however, proper arrangements are made for my reception in Bogota, I shall go there. Until such arrangements are made it is impossible.'

"This reply effectually killed any hope that may have been entertained that the president would lend the inspiration of his presence to the movement inaugurated in his behalf.

"Although Villeta is easily within a day's travel of Bogota, it was difficult to verify the report of an arrest. The telegraph line cannot be used by private persons, and there are no mails at all. I asked General Pedro Nel Ospina, then minister of war, but could get no information.

"'I have heard the story myself,' he replied, 'but I cannot believe that it is true.'

"That doubt seemed to prevail in many minds, as persons argued that the government would be weakening itself by throwing down the gauntlet to the followers of Sanclemente. An arrest, it was argued, might well lead to the defection of some of the leading generals of the republic, and it is no trivial matter to alienate generals in a war ridden country where the men are more liable to follow their leader than the national flag.

Told He Was a Prisoner.

"In spite of all Sanclemente had been arrested. The person selected to inform the venerable president that he was a prisoner was one Correal, prefect at Guadas, who left some soldiers on the balcony and strode through the throneroom into the patio, a beautiful garden with fragrant flowers and shaded by orange and lemon trees. Correal announced his mission without hesitation, telling Dr. Sanclemente that he would be transported to the Cauca.

"The president looked up coldly and said, 'Take off your hat when you address the president and then get out.'

"'The government will pay all your expenses,' said the prefect.

"This angered Dr. Sanclemente, who rose to his feet and shouted: 'Go to ——. I am living here upon my own money. Whatever happens I shall not take a dollar from this government, not even a drink.'

"Troops were hurried into Villeta to prevent any possible attempt to liberate the prisoner and to act as his escort on the first stage of his long journey. There was one drawback to his immediate departure, and that was that the soldiers available for the march had not been paid off for some time, and Colombian soldiers without pay are as dangerous to the government as to the enemy. At this juncture Rojas, the alcalde of Villeta, set out for Bogota in all haste with dispatches calling for the necessary funds. Rojas has been somewhat noted locally for his unnecessary arrests, and there was no little general amusement when it was learned that while galloping at night through Agualarga on his way to the capital he had been arrested and thrown into the guardhouse. He stormed and raged, but he could not make his explanations and obtain his release until morning.

Kidnaped and Taken Away.

"All was finally made ready for moving Sanclemente on Saturday morning. The task of removing the old man had been confided to Colonel Rodriguez, a heavily built officer who is slightly lame as the result of a wound. When the colonel entered the house, he found that the aged president was ill and had not risen from his bed.

"'You must get up and put on your clothes,' said the colonel.

"'I shall not,' said Sanclemente.

"Soldiers were told to enforce the command, and in a moment the old man's clothes were being pulled on, despite his struggles. He then made a dual appeal to his captors.

"'I direct you to go,' he said. 'I am your president, the only head of the government that you should recognize.'

"No attention was paid to his words. When his dressing was finished, a velvet skullcap embroidered with gold and silver was placed on his head, and he was led to the guardo, where he took his seat. The door was closed, and the brass bolt outside was slipped into its socket. The narrow cage in which he was confined contained three tiny windows hermetically sealed. The guardo is nothing more than a chair boxed in so as to leave just enough room for a person to sit inside.

"Two hundred and fifty soldiers were the escort of the captive president in the long march over rough mountain roads to Guadas, where he is now kept in fairly comfortable confinement.

"The only charge that can be made against Sanclemente is that while he remained at Villeta he was a constant menace to those in control of the government in Bogota. He had never varied in his position since the day when he was relegated to the background and the vice president assumed executive power, July 31, 1900. He maintained that this action had been unconstitutional and that the powers of the presidency could no more be taken from him than the title of president. The ministers representing foreign governments, after long refusing to recognize Jose Manuel Marroquin as the executive head of the nation, gave in and left the president in his retirement."

PUBLICLY HUMILIATED.

Excommunicated Priest Causes Dramatic Scene In Church.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—There was an intensely dramatic scene in Holy Name cathedral yesterday when in the presence of fully a thousand parishioners Jeremiah J. Crowley, the excommunicated Roman Catholic priest, was publicly humiliated by order of the authorities of the church.

Father Crowley had entered the church unobserved, passing up the center aisle, and had taken a seat almost under the pulpit. Solemn high mass was being celebrated at the time.

When the presence of Father Crowley became known, Rev. Francis J. Barry, chancellor of the archdiocese of Chicago, was hurriedly sent for. Upon entering the cathedral he went straight to the seat where the excommunicated clergyman was kneeling and ordered him to leave the church. Father Crowley refused to go, saying, "Put me out if you dare."

The strain was intense, and one woman in the congregation fainted. There was no resort to force, however. Chancellor Barry signaled to a man in the choir loft, and the sound of the organ ceased and the singing of the choir was hushed. The priests at the altar stopped the solemn service at the end of the "Gloria" and walked to the benches and laid aside their golden vestments.

The altar boys marched out of the sanctuary through a side door, and the priests, clad in their cassocks, followed. The next moment the hundreds of incandescent lights in the vaulted arches were extinguished and the candle lights on the altar were put out.

The strain was broken when Chancellor Barry appeared in the pulpit and said: "Owing to the presence in this sacred edifice of an excommunicated priest the solemn high mass has been suspended. We will proceed with a low mass."

No sermon was delivered, however, and the mass was at an end before the congregation was calm again. The parishioners lingered around the cathedral and watched the deposed priest as he hurried away. None spoke to him.

Serious Charge Against Nurses.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Two female nurses at the Asylum For the Insane at Dunning, Ill., have been formally charged by Secretary Follett W. Bull of the Civil Service Reform association with having caused the death of two patients in the asylum, Kate Neddo and Kate Kurkowski. The charge is made that the nurses deliberately withheld food from the patients, sometimes giving them nothing at all and for weeks nothing but bread and tea. It is also charged that medicines provided for the patients were not administered to them. The motive assigned is animosity.

Bearing Villamil's Body Home.

New York, Nov. 4.—With her flags at half mast the Spanish ship Montserrat, on her way home from Havana, came into this port yesterday. It carries the body of Admiral Villamil, who lost his life during the naval battle at Santiago. Admiral Villamil was on the torpedo boat Pluton and was mortally wounded by the bursting of a shell. When the Pluton was run ashore, Villamil's body was placed in a cave and remained hidden there for several months. After the treaty of peace it was given over to his friends and is now on the way to Spain.

Postoffice Department Report.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The annual report of Second Assistant Postmaster General William S. Shallenburger, just made public, urges regular direct fast mail service between the Pacific coast and the orient, the re-establishment of the pneumatic tube service generally and the closer separation of city mail by postal clerks on railway trains rather than by clerks of the mailing division after its arrival in the general office.

Fierce Forest Fires In Missouri.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Nov. 4.—The fiercest forest fires since 1835 are raging a few miles south of here. The woods have been in flames for three days, and thousands of cattle and horses are in danger. Farmers and stockmen have turned out en masse to fight the flames, but their efforts have so far availed little.

TAFT'S TREASON BILL.

New Measure Publicly Discussed In Manila.

OPERATIONS OF ARMY AND NAVY

Island of Samar Closely Blockaded. Captain Spellman and Lieutenant Jones Sentenced to Imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth.

Manila, Nov. 4.—There was a public discussion before the Philippine commission yesterday of the draft of the act against treason and sedition. Many prominent Filipinos were present. Vice Governor Wright explained the object of the bill, saying that the Spanish code was unsatisfactory.

"There are a number of people living in the Philippines," remarked Mr. Wright, "who, so long as there is no punishment for treason, will take advantage of the fact to clog the wheels of the insular government. It must not be overlooked that turbulent spirits exist in the pacified provinces. The mass of the people are susceptible to inflammatory utterances and liable to be influenced by scheming demagogues. It would be inexcusable weakness on the part of the commission to allow the people to be aroused to deeds of violence who are now gradually drifting to the pursuits of peace.

"The recent renewed attempts at insurrection in the island of Samar and the province of Batangas, Luzon, and at a few other points, due to noisy Filipino agitators, have caused a feeling of unrest in the minds of both Filipinos and Americans, and the effect of their continuance would be to make impossible the very things these agitators claim they most desire. Such endeavors serve to recruit the ranks of the insurgents and to postpone the era of good feeling and fellowship which must come."

Senor Reyes Objects.

Senor Sabella Reyes, a Spanish journalist, who has been here for several weeks, said he was opposed to the bill and objected generally to the imposition of the death penalty for political crime. He suggested that persons committing the offenses against which the bill was aimed should be deported to the United States and declared that Italy and Portugal had enacted the most reasonable existing laws dealing with the matters under consideration.

"No excuse exists for secret political organizations. Their intent must be evil. No matter what may have been the opinions of the Filipinos regarding the sovereignty of the American government, the fact remains that the Americans are here, and, moreover, here they intend to stay."

The bill was then read in Spanish.

Advices from Cathalogan, Samar, say it is well known that, in spite of the fact that all the ports of Samar are closed, supplies still reach the insurgents. Most of this work is done during dark nights by small boats from the island of Leyte. Every available gunboat is now endeavoring to prevent this.

The capture of Lukban's commissary has proved a great blow to the insurrection, as it renders future supplies very precarious.

Conditions in the island of Leyte are very annoying to General Smith. A large number of junks are used with the express object of aiding the insurgents in Samar, covering the movements of fugitives and landing provisions and clothing.

Fourteen warships are maintaining a very strict blockade of the island of Samar, with the result that the insurgents there are not able to obtain supplies of any kind from outside the island.

Captain Spellman and Lieutenant Jones of the Forty-third regiment, who were convicted of illicit trading and bribery, have been sentenced to five and three years' imprisonment respectively. They have been brought to Manila on the way to Fort Leavenworth, where they will be imprisoned.

Mr. Wu Not Recalled.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, has returned to the city from his trip to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he went to deliver an address to the students. Replying to questions on the subject, Mr. Wu said he had not received any notice of his recall to China, a step which a Peking dispatch of Saturday's date said had been determined upon.

Big Fire In Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 4.—Fire destroyed the warehouse and contents of the Metropolitan Storage company, 177 and 179 Second street, and partly damaged the property of the American Laundry company's plant and the Westlake, Delahunt & Smith printing office adjoining. The total loss will probably reach $100,000.

Postoffice Robbed and Burned.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 4.—Burglars entered the store of Henry Wolcott at Eatonton, N. J., and, blowing open the postoffice safe, secured $400 in cash and stamps. The building was set on fire and burned. The entire loss is placed at $4,000. Mr. Wolcott carried $3,000 insurance. Mrs. Nephew is the postmistress.

Vice Governor of Philippines.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Hon. Luke Wright, the senior member of the Philippine commission after Governor Taft, has been appointed vice governor of the islands in order to meet just such an emergency as has arisen through the present indisposition of the civil governor.

A Son Born to Princess Elisabeth.

Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 4.—Princess Elisabeth, who was married Oct. 2, 1900, to Prince Albert, heir presumptive to the throne of Belgium, has given birth to a son, who will be christened Leopold.

BRAKENLAAGTE DISASTER.

Further Details of Recent British Defeat Received.

Pretoria, Nov. 4.—Further details have been received regarding the attack by the Boers under Commandant General Louis Botha last week upon Colonel Benson's column near Brakenlaagte, eastern Transvaal. It appears that General Botha, who had been joined by another big commando, aggregating a thousand men, attacked Colonel Benson's rear guard Oct. 30 on the march and captured two guns, but was unable to retain them. Colonel Benson fell mortally wounded in the fight.

Major Wools-Sampson took command, collected the convoy and took a position for defense at ... from intrenchments ... Boers. The captured guns ... nated that neither side ... them.

The Boers made desperate ... overwhelm the whole British ... charging repeatedly right ... British lines and being ... each time with heavy loss ... fense was stubbornly and ... maintained through the ... following day and the succeeding ... until Colonel Barter, who had ... all night from Bushman ... relief in the morning of ... Boers then retired. The ... estimated as between 200 and ...

It is understood to be the ... of the war office to send 5,000 mounted men out to South Africa during the next six weeks. There are about 7,000 mounted men at home that the military authorities are ... with the problem of training soldiers minus the necessary accompaniment of a cavalry arm. To meet this ... ous failing it is probable that ... composite regiments of yeomanry ... be voluntarily embodied for home ... ice.

THE TOPPAN CASE.

General Whitney Promises Sensational Developments.

Boston, Nov. 4.—"When we have told all we know to support the charge we have made against Miss Jane Toppan in the Robinson poisoning case, the most famous that has ever been heard in a Massachusetts court, will sink into insignificance." This statement, the Herald says, was made Sunday by General Whitney of the state police, who reached his home in Medford Sunday morning from New Hampshire. The Herald says further:

"Miss Toppan probably would not have been arrested when she was had not District Attorney Holmes and Officer Whitney feared she might commit suicide. Officer Whitney remembered that a short time before Miss Toppan had made two attempts to end her own life.

"A long time before she was arrested the police had been trying to confirm suspicion they had that a patient she had nursed in Lowell had died from poison. In January, 1900, Dr. Herbert B. McIntyre of Cambridge was satisfied that a patient of his, Mrs. Myra S. Conners, who was nursed by Miss Toppan, died under suspicious circumstances."

Great Destruction of Flour.

Manitowoc, Wis., Nov. 4.—Seventy-three carloads of flour on track and twenty-three loads in the warehouse of the Wisconsin Central Railway company were destroyed by fire of unknown origin last night, together with the warehouse and dock property of the road. The loss will reach $125,000, fully covered by insurance. The flour was the property of the Washington Crosby Milling company of Minneapolis. The warehouse and dock, built a few years ago, cost $45,000. Firemen Gust Roeder and Louis Wilkowski were overcome by the heat and were rescued with difficulty. Wilkowski's condition is serious.

Platt and Croker Companies to Join.

Baltimore, Nov. 4.—A big deal is now pending, with every prospect of consummation, for the consolidation of the large bonding companies of this city and New York, including the Fidelity and Deposit company, in which Senator Platt and his two sons are largely interested, and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty company, in which Croker and Freedman are concerned. The other companies in the deal are the American Bonding and Trust company of this city, the American Surety company and the National Surety company of New York. Their individuality will be maintained.

Buffalo Packing Firm Burned Out.

Buffalo, Nov. 4.—Jacob Dold & Co.'s packing establishment has been destroyed by fire. The flames were discovered in one of the smaller buildings of the plant, where the barrels are prepared for packing. The structure was of wood and burned like tinder. A general alarm was sent in, and a desperate effort was made to save the larger buildings. The firemen's work seemed to have but little effect, and in two hours the entire plant was destroyed. Loss, $200,000.

Death From a Pin.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Edgar P. Seiger, engineer in charge of the Westinghouse interests in Ithaca, has died at the city hospital. His death was due to blood poisoning which resulted from opening a small pimple on his face with a pin last Thursday. Seiger graduated from Cornell with the class of 1898. His home was in Chicago.

Ice Company Attorneys File Appeal.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The attorneys for the American Ice company have filed with the county clerk of Albany county an appeal from the decision of Justice Herrick refusing absolute writs of prohibition to that company and Charles W. Morse, its president, in the proceedings against it by Attorney General Davies.

FRESH NOTE TO PORTE

France Gives the Sultan Another Little Jog.

WARSHIPS GATHER IN LEVANT

First and Second Divisions of Italy Mediterranean Fleet Expected to Join Forces—British Close at Hand Caillard's Squadron Not Sighted.

Paris, Nov. 4.—M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, has telegraphed M. Bapst, councilor of the French embassy at Constantinople, directing him to present Tewfik Pasha, Ottoman minister of foreign affairs, a note ... how the Turkish government ... to pay the Lorando claims and ... ing the execution of the sultan's ... dealing with that matter.

The note will also request ... tion regarding the rights of ... which are defined in the various ... stipulations and treaties and ... some cases have not been ... and in others have been ... upon by Turkey.

Dispatches from Rome assert ... the second division of the ... Mediterranean squadron, which ... nounced Saturday, left for Turkish waters with the reported object of counterbalancing the French naval demonstration, will join the first division, which has been cruising in the eastern Mediterranean for some time.

It appears also that the Greek warships Psara, Hydra, Spetsai and ... tas are now at Smyrna, where is ... the Russian Mediterranean squadron.

It is believed that the British squadron under the command of Prince Louis of Battenberg and now at Piraeus, Greece, will be ordered to proceed to Beirut, Syria.

Caillard's Movements Masked.

Admiral Caillard is expected to reach his destination today. The foreign office has received no news from him since his division left the other divisions of the Mediterranean squadron en route for Turkish waters, but it is pointed out that the absence of news is not surprising, as the instructions to Admiral Caillard were to steer south and to avoid passing in sight of Bonifacio, Corsica, or traverse the strait of Messina in order to prevent his movements being signaled.

The vessels of the division carried only a normal supply of coal, but this would be much more than sufficient to enable them to steam 1,500 miles, the estimated distance they must cover before reaching their destination.

It is expected that Admiral Caillard will be joined en route by the torpedo cruiser Condor, which is stationed in Cretan waters, and may be met by the torpedo dispatch boat Vautour, which is stationed at Constantinople. It is reported that three other warships are held in readiness at Toulon to reenforce him should their presence be necessary.

Getting Troops Ready.

According to dispatches from Toulon, all the officers and men of the garrison now on leave of absence have been ordered to rejoin their respective commands immediately.

Three transports are preparing to receive troops.

The cruisers Du Chayla and Cassard are ready to sail at a moment's notice and the battleships Bouvet and Jaureguiberry will be ready tomorrow.

The French cruiser Amiral Charner, which had been waiting instructions at Port Said since Thursday, has left, ostensibly for Toulon, but it is thought possible she has really gone to join Admiral Caillard's squadron.

Kronprinz Wilhelm's Fast Trip.

New York, Nov. 4.—The newly built North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, which left New York last Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen, arrived at the former port at 1 o'clock this morning after the quickest trip she has yet made between the two ports. Her time from the Sandy Hook lightship to Plymouth is about five days, eight hours and forty-six minutes, or one hour and two minutes less than her best previous time. The record for the voyage between New York and Plymouth, however, is one hour and eight minutes less than the time of this passage of the Kronprinz Wilhelm and is held by her rival, the Deutschland.

May Avert Threatened Strike.

Scranton, Nov. 4.—It is quite possible that the threatened strike of the 4,000 men employed in the eight collieries of the Temple Coal company may be averted. Superintendent Thorne told the men's committee that if it can be shown that the fifty dismissed men were known by the foreman to be Maltby strikers when they were hired the company would probably recall the dismissals. The men say there is no question but that the Temple company's foreman knew these men were from among the Maltby strikers.

Attempt to Wreck Train.

Torrington, Conn., Nov. 4.—It is learned from an authoritative source that another attempt was made to wreck a train on the Naugatuck division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad on Saturday night. The train which leaves Winsted for Bridgeport at 9.40 was the one upon which the would be wreckers had designs. A large stone was found on the track in almost the identical spot where one was placed about a week ago. The engineer saw it in time to stop his train.

Colonel Mead's Court Martial.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Lieutenant Albert P. Niblack has been named judge advocate of the court martial which is to meet in New York for the trial of Colonel Mead, U. S. M. C. Major Lincoln Karmany, originally named for this duty, has asked to be excused after consulting with Colonel Mead.

EDISON'S NEW BATTERY.

He Says It Will Make Automobiles Cheap.

Montclair, N. J., Nov. 4.—When his new factory at Glen Ridge is in operation, Thomas A. Edison says, he will manufacture his new storage battery, now perfected, which, he predicts, will make the automobile safe and easily handled and put it within the reach of all.

Mr. Edison pays daily visits to the factory at Glen Ridge, which is being converted into a factory for his new storage batteries. The work is being pushed with great rapidity, and within a short time the factory will be ready for use, and as soon thereafter as possible the new battery will be placed upon the market. The inventor has been working upon its perfection steadily and says it has reached a state where there can be absolutely no chance of its being anything but what he expects it to be.

When seen at the new works, Mr. Edison in discussing the battery said:

"It is an assured success and meets my greatest expectations. I have been experimenting night and day, and I now have something which will simplify the operating of a horseless carriage. You can run sixty or seventy miles at a rate of twenty miles an hour in an electric vehicle fitted with the storage battery. It will be so simple that women and children can run it. There will be no bad smells, no explosions, no complicated machinery, rendering a visit to a repair shop a matter of every day or two.

"Automobiles will be the great vehicle of the future. They will be so cheap eventually that persons of moderate means can afford them and find the investment more satisfactory than a horse and carriage. I think the price of automobiles will be $500 one of these days, and that not long away.

"As the horseless and self driven carriage becomes cheaper it will come more and more into use. It will grow cheaper and simpler in operation all the time. Its great weight now is a drawback. My storage batteries will be a step forward and will be followed rapidly by others. I have always worked with the idea of benefiting people of the great middle class, because they are the ones who need inventions, and they are the most appreciative and the first to take advantage of everything that comes within their grasp. I call the trolley car the poor man's carriage."

EMPLOYING BRIGANDS.

One of Them Instructed to Find If Miss Stone Is Alive.

London, Nov. 4.—According to the Vienna Politische Correspondenz, quoted by the correspondent of The Times in the Austrian capital, a well known Macedonian brigand has been instructed to obtain information as to whether Miss Ellen M. Stone is still alive.

Two other brigands well acquainted with the country have been commissioned by United States Consul General C. M. Dickinson to try to get in touch with the missionary's captors. The prefect of the Sofia police has also sent two messengers.

It is reported that news has reached Sofia that the American legation at Constantinople has succeeded in communicating with the brigands. Miss Stone's release is again represented as being imminent.

Library Exhibit at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Nov. 4.—The library bureau of Boston has promised to furnish and install free of cost to the Louisiana Purchase exposition a complete equipment of such a substantial and handsome character as will make the proposed library exhibit a model of its kind. Further, Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, agrees to prepare an interesting exhibit of maps, charts, documents, etc., relating to the Louisiana purchase and the history of the region, provided he can have a room in a separate library building in which to display it.

Involuntary Air Travelers Safe.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The nine occupants of the captive balloon which escaped from this city Saturday afternoon have landed safely. The balloon was landed near Pescadero, fifty miles from this city and but a short distance from the ocean. The balloon was at one time setting out to sea, but was blown back to land. Those who made the involuntary trip were Ed P. Dudley, aeronaut; A. L. Dodge, Ed Foster, Jr.; Walter Leon, C. P. Vildecoq, J. F. Leonard, M. L. Howarth, John A. M. Swift and Mrs. J. P. Gunsaulus.

Burglar Shot Dead.

Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Fred Freer while robbing the store of Daniel Schoonmaker at Alligorville, was instantly killed. He was discovered in the store by the night watchman. He aroused the neighbors, who came with shotguns and revolvers. When Freer came out of the store, two men shot at him, and he dropped in the roadway dead, the top of his head being shot off.

Li Hung Chang Better.

Peking, Nov. 4.—The condition of Li Hung Chang, who has been seriously ill, shows improvement. His physicians diagnose the malady as ulceration of the stomach, and the hemorrhages have been severe. As a rule he is an intractable patient; but, having been told that his life depends upon his adhering to a liquid diet, he is complying with the medical orders.

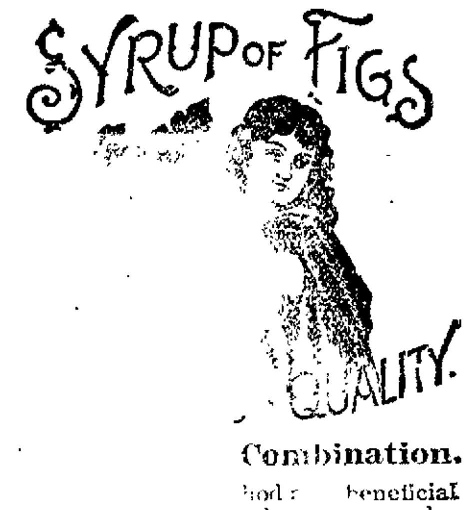
Mysterious Death In Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 4.—A man supposed to be Patrick Kirby of Lowell, Mass., was found unconscious in an alley. He died in a hospital later without regaining consciousness. Foul play is suspected.

Weather Forecast.

Fair and much colder, easterly winds, shifting to southwesterly.

SYRUP OF FIGS



Combination.

... beneficial remedy, ... by the ... presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one ... laxative ... in the process of manufacturing figs ... kidneys, liver and bowels without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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Bottler of Eldredge and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, Refined Cider, Cream and Stock Ale.

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6 ... Street ...

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

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and

Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it

TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1901.

The sultan of Turkey is disposed to adopt the motto that it is never too late to back down

It is not a novel experience for Seth Low, but Mark Twain appears to be getting a great deal of fun out of it.

Czolgosz is said to have carried some life insurance, but the company is not trying to use the fact as an advertisement.

The fact that a principal is responsible for the acts of his agents makes all kinds of trouble for the sultan of Turkey.

Devery has not had a kind or courteous word from anybody since Carrie Nation disappeared from public life in New York.

It would be interesting to let the people whose opinions have been at all changed by the Schley inquiry stand up and be counted.

With nearly all the New York newspapers hostile to Tammany this election looks like a brilliant opportunity for the power of the metropolitan press to assert itself.

The report that Admiral Schley said "give them h—, bullies," comes as a shock, and it must be further observed that there was not the slightest inclination to disobey his orders.

Alfred Austin's latest ode is dedicated to the Duke of York on his return from around the world. It is the only thing that has happened to cause the duke to regret that he ventured beyond bounds.

The pay of the twenty-four directors of the Bank of England is oddly $2,500 a year each. There are no fears in this country, however, that European cheap labor will ever invade this branch of industry

The Western Angora goat is going to be eaten, but it has not yet decided whether it will be mutton or venison. Venison is a little more recherche than mutton, and a section of the country which produces excellent canned beef surely ought to be able to make venison out of the bold and debonair billy goat.

SOUTH ELIOT.

South Eliot, Me., Nov. 5.

Mrs. George McPheters of Portsmouth, was the guest on Wednesday of last week, of her sister Mrs. Allan Tobey.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Maddock of Portsmouth, were visiting relatives in town on Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Tetherly, who has been visiting relatives in Boston and vicinity, has returned home.

Among those who went on the excursion to Boston on Thursday last were: Mrs. W. E. Spinney, Mrs. Margaret Spinney, Mrs. Albert Spinney and Ralph Spinney.

Wentworth Dame is on his annual fifteen days' vacation from the navy yard.

Charles Spinney was in town recently from Lynn, Mass., visiting his father, Edward Spinney.

A number from here witnessed The Power Behind the Throne at Music hall, Portsmouth, on Saturday evening.

Edward Spinney, who has been keeping bachelor's hall since the death of his wife some fifteen years ago, has closed his residence and will hereafter make his home with his son Charles.

Frank Spinney has moved to Portsmouth, occupying a house on High street.

It is reported that work will be commenced this week on the electric railroad, which is of course good news to our citizens.

Herman Staples, wife and little son, of Newburyport. Mass. were the guests of her father, Hamilton Spinney, recently.

BOILING ROCK.

THEATRICAL NEWS

AT MUSIC HALL TONIGHT.

The enjoyment of the evening at Music hall this Tuesday evening will be augmented by an [illegible] of specialties which will be introduced in The Wrong Mr. Wright, without in any way marring the effect originally produced by the author, George H. Broadhurst, who, as a clever composer of laughter-compelling farces heads the list. There is something remarkably original in the plot. The idea of a [illegible] a dishonest employee [illegible] same pseudonym as the [illegible] ler, is novel and naturally results in his being arrested on the charge of stealing his own money. This is but [illegible]



JOHN ALLISON AS [illegible] TES.

dexterously are the misunderstandings arranged that it is easy to follow them. Moreover, the acting is throughout exceptionally good. Mr. John Allison as Mr. Seymour Sites is the hero of the piece. Mr. Hockey as the lady killer is irresistible, and Miss Maud Allison as the demure maid who impersonated a Swedish girl, is a host in herself. All are conspicuously successful. Broadhurst's name in itself is enough to insure the success of any comedy. His reputation for presenting nothing but good, clean and wholesome fun is so well known, that every time one of his companies comes here it is sure of a [illegible] welcome.

The Wrong Mr. Wright will make its bow to the theatregoers of this city, and that the piece will be accorded a royal welcome is already evidenced by the unusually large sale of seats. The Wrong Mr. Wright runs over three acts, and is filled with good humor of the true Broadhurst type. The fun is constant, and from the rise of the curtain to the fall on the last act there is not a dull moment. The piece is handsomely staged. The company is headed by John Allison, (whose artistic por- [illegible] is so well known [illegible] that he needs no praise at our hands.

ARCHIE BOYD IN VERMONT.

Archie Boyd is a [illegible], but for fifteen years past he has been play- [illegible] parts originated by the late Jas. A. Herne and Denman Thompson in The Old Homestead and Shore Acres. His food in the stage feasts was turkey, pumpkin pie, Boston baked beans and brown bread, until the public and Boyd himself began to believe he was a real farmer. This illusion is likely to be strengthened by his present tour in Vermont. In this play Boyd appears in the part of Bijah Hopkins, a New Englander, who immigrates to Nebraska and returns to the old-fashioned New England homestead after a lapse of years. The same artistic acting which made his Joshua Whitcomb and Uncle Nat Berry such different personalities is displayed by Mr. Boyd in the stellar part of Vermont. Furthermore, Archie Boyd gets this part at first hand and he is said to have originated and created the character of Bijah Hopkins with rare intelligence. Instead of, as in Shore Acres and The Old Homestead, taking parts written for others, Archie Boyd has been able to shape his own personality to fit this character, which is his finest creation. The supporting company, scenery and [illegible] effects are of the best and [illegible] for [illegible] an [illegible] season. Archie Boyd, in Vermont, is booked to appear at Music hall Saturday evening next.

THE PENITENT COMING.

When the doors of Music hall are opened Monday night they will reveal as occupants of the stage W. E. Nankeville's company of players in [illegible]

this stirring drama is headed by Edgar L. Davenport, who for nearly a [illegible] has had a permanent hold upon the [illegible] public. He is a master of naturalness, and his work always agreeable. He will be aptly seconded by Maud [illegible] Shaw, who is [illegible] who possesses [illegible] its which incon- [illegible] to be considered among leading actresses Tyles McCarthy, a master of his art, will supply the villainy, assisted by Louis Leon Hall, a young actor of worth and quality. David Hatchett, a contemporary of Booth, Edwin Forrest [illegible] and other [illegible] world of the [illegible] is also in the cast. His finished art is exquisite [illegible] in the role of a good, kindly disposed parson, whose very [illegible] breathes good will to all [illegible] Minnie Bowen and Bessie Marlowe, as well as Albert Perry and [illegible] Davis are also numbered in the cast which comprises [illegible] players. The play is handsomely staged, the charm and beauty of Cumberland mountains amidst which the locale of the story is laid, are magnificently depicted. [illegible] effective.

[illegible] COUNTERFEITER.

[illegible]

$3000 and Us[illegible] $1000

It is believed that the [illegible] men who were arrested in [illegible] last week, are [illegible] country [illegible] in the country

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue collections for this district, which comprises the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, for the month ending Oct. 31, 1901, were $68,682.62. For the corresponding month of 1900 the collections were $100,051.07, showing a decrease of $31,368.45.

PRETTY NORTHERN LIGHTS.

There was rather an unusual display of the aurora borealis on Sunday evening and it was watched with considerable interest by those who were favored with a view of the sky near the horizon. The mysterious light extended well up at times and was very pretty.

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TANGIN is no cureall—it only cures the ailments of a weary woman

[illegible] with the big total of 319 [illegible] It would seem that the Michiganders [illegible] great terrors since they [illegible] so well against the Indians

[illegible] OF OLD WEATHER.

The Past Month One of the Most Delightful for Years.

[illegible] October was a delight. [illegible] month, as regards weather condition, is shown by the records kept at the weather bureau, where it is learned that the past month has brought [illegible] cent. sunshine out of the possible [illegible] allowed on perfectly clear days by nature, which is the largest amount for October recorded by the local bureau since data on this feature have been made, covering a period [illegible] and including 1893. The [illegible] October sunshine per centages have been 64, 48, 61, 38, 67, 50, 44 a [illegible] the [illegible] months [illegible]

[illegible] Not a drop of rain has fallen since Oct. 17, making a deficiency [illegible] normal of 1.2[illegible] inches, a total rainfall for the month of 3.2. The normal is 4.31. This record is not remarkable as compared with one Oc[illegible] in the past ten years when [illegible] only .41 of an inch of rainfall [illegible] winding up October [illegible] extraordinarily warm, sunny and short of rainfall. At 1 o'clock, Oct. 31, the mercury stood at 70. In the past twenty-nine years' records of the local weather bureau this temperature has been exceeded on Oct. 3 1891 and 1896, with readings of 74 and 76 respectively. On the 2nd of the [illegible] just passed the thermometer went to 76. There have been seventeen clear days, eight partly cloudy. The excess of heat has been about [illegible] degrees a day.



—is unknown to the house covered with MF Roofing Tin. Moisture cannot penetrate the extra heavy plating of pure tin and new lead that makes MF roofing the best protection to a house. It is impervious to rust.

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does not require renewal in an ordinary lifetime—although it costs a little more than the ordinary tin that soon rusts away. This trade mark is stamped on every sheet. Ask your roofer,

or address W. C. CRONEMEYER, Agent, Carnegie Building, Pittsburg, and receive illustrated book on roofing.

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This Company was organized under the Laws of the State of Maine. CAPITAL STOCK $500,000, PAR VALUE 50c. STOCK ISSUED FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

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E. S. Plaisted, Vice President and Director, Boston, Mass.

W. E. Porter, Treasurer and Director, Boston, Mass.

S. B. Glazier, Secretary and Director, Medford Mass.

F. A. Plaisted, Director, Mulpitis, Cal.

This Company owns and controls 480 ACRES OF POSITIVELY PROVEN OIL LANDS in the three famous districts. Sunset, Devil's Den and Monterey. Its property is surrounded by such famous wells as those belonging to the Canard, Beacon, Arcola and several others of equal prominence. 50 PER CENT. OF THE COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE TREASURY for future developments upon its property, a portion of which is at this time offered to the public at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, this being done to raise the necessary amount of money to sink its first well, after which the stock WILL ADVANCE TO $1 00 PER SHARE. This stock at the price above mentioned is exceedingly cheap considering the vast amount of exceedingly valuable property owned and controlled by the company, and the fact that it is oil bearing land

Send for prospectus and further information, or better still call at the Company's Offices where ITS DEEDS AND TITLES ARE KEPT SUBJECT TO YOUR INSPECTION.

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SPIRIT OF NEW TESTAMENT

Mrs. Eddy Declares Some of the Quotations are Grotesque.

Boston, Nov. 5.—It having been claimed that the book, "The Spirit of the New Testament, by a Woman," which has appeared recently, and which has been quoted in print, has the endorsement of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the following telegram was sent today Mrs. Eddy:

"Have you seen the anonymous book entitled 'The Spirit of the New Testament, by a Woman?'"

Mrs. Eddy replied as follows:

"I have not seen the book but [illegible] some of its quotations [illegible] the spirit of the New Testament.

MARY BAKER G. EDDY

Pleasant View, Concord, N. H."

NEW FISHING STORY

Fishermen Given Two-Mile Ride on the Back of a Whale

Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 5.—A [illegible] story was told by [illegible] D[illegible] of the schooner M[illegible] Elliot, just back from a Grand Banks fishing trip today [illegible] trawling [illegible] to his surprise his boat began to travel forward at a great rate. He [illegible] into the [illegible] and saw that a whale had come to the surface to blow [illegible] 200 feet [illegible] 600 feet [illegible] cable. [illegible] hung on until [illegible] then [illegible]

MRS. GILBERT ILL.

Doubtful if the Actress is Able to Appear Again This Season.

New York, Nov. 5.—Mrs. Gilbert, who temporarily withdrew from Miss Annie Russell's company on the road a week ago, and since her arrival here has been confined to her room at the house of a friend in this city, was ill last night to resume the role of [illegible] in the revival of A Royal [illegible] at the Lyceum theatre. Her [illegible] taken by Mrs. W. G. Jones. [illegible] doubtful if Mrs. Gilbert is able to act for several weeks, if again this season.

Manila Casualties.

Manila, Oct. 28.—The constabulary report a fight near Passi, province of Iloilo, island of Panay, in which twenty-five insurgents were killed and three captured, together with a quantity of arms and ammunition. Lieutenant Van Schaick telegraphs that in an attack on the municipal police and scouts at Sabaug one scout was killed and two of the police were captured. Naval Cadet Loveman Noa, commanding the gunboat Mariveles, who had gone ashore at Nipaunipa, south Samar, to prevent smuggling, was attacked by the insurgents. He lost his revolver and was shot and boloed. Noa was admitted to the Naval academy Sept. 5, 1896, having been appointed from Tennessee. He was assigned to duty on the Mariveles June 11, 1900.

Weyler Disclaims Dictatorship.

Madrid, Oct. 28.—During the last sitting of the chamber of deputies Senor Romero y Robledo led the minister of war, General Weyler, to define his attitude and intentions. Weyler declared that while the war in Cuba lasted his views were totally distinct from those of the Liberal party, but that when the war was at an end the motive for separation disappeared, and he saw nothing to prevent him attaching himself to a Liberal government. "I have always faithfully observed discipline," he continued, "and he who talks of dictatorship is the enemy of discipline."

Shortening a Long Trip.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.—It is reported in maritime circles that an arrangement has been effected between the Panama railroad company and the American-Hawaiian Steamship company, now plying between New York and Philadelphia and San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands, by which the cargoes will be transferred at the isthmus to the railroad. This transshipment would mean a clear saving of forty-five days in a voyage which occupies about four months and would do away with the present perilous trip through the strait of Magellan.

Cuban Custom Receipts.

Washington, Oct. 28.—A comparative statement issued by the division of insular affairs of the war department shows that the total receipts from customs sources in Cuba for the first nine months of 1901 were $11,584,837; for the same period of 1900, $11,828,742, and for 1899, $10,707,407.

Fire Wipes Out a Town.

Laurel, Del., Oct. 28.—Delmar, a town of about 1,000 inhabitants in the extreme southern end of this state, has been almost wiped out by fire. Nearly 250 people are homeless, and the property loss is estimated at about $100,000.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE NO. 4, K. G. E.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Willis B. Mathes, P. C.; Robert M. Herrick, N. C.; Allison L. Phinney, V. C.; Charles C. Charlsen, H. P.; Fred Heiser, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Hanscom, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; George P. Knight, S. H.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—A. N. Wells, E. R.; H. B. Dow, Treas.; William P. Gray, Sec.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—William P. Gardner, C.; Charles B. Allen, V. C.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank S. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Charles W. Hanscom, Ind.; Malcomb D. Stuart, Ex.; William C. Berry, I. P.; William Emery, O. P.; Harry Hersum, Trustee.

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Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the Principal Government and Other Public Works,

and has received the commendation of Engineers, Architects and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be deceived. Obtain the best.

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LUCK IN ODD NUMBERS.

Numeral Nine Said to Be One of the Most Fortunate.

My particular idiosyncrasy, says a writer in Notes and Queries, is in favor of odd numbers. How I acquired the harmless passion happened in this way: Among my school fellows was a Turkish lad who was the first to point out to me a curious law of numbers. We would take a string of figures at random, which we added up in lines till they totted to a resultant number nine or not. If they "showed up" nine we declared them lucky; if not, not. For example, take numbers 187245 equals 9. So ingrained is this meaningless habit that I never buy a railroad ticket without submitting its number to this ridiculous scrutiny. Many a time I have puzzled myself as to the origin of this silly habit, yet it would appear that the affection for number nine displayed by this lad reached Turkey via Arabia.

According to the anonymous author of "Table Talk," published by Charles Knight in 1836, long residence in Cairo by the famous traveler J. L. Burckhardt had also rendered him susceptible to the strange fascination of odd numbers. He spent many years in collecting a storehouse of Arabian sayings illustrative of the manners and customs of this enlightened people; but, strange to say, he stopped short at the number 999, "adopting," says my authority, "a notion prevalent among the Arabs that even numbers are unlucky and that anything perfect in its quantity is particularly affected by the evil eye." Whereupon the writer proceeds to give an instance that came under his own notice. At that time there lived in Islington a wealthy cowkeeper named Rhodes, who made many futile attempts to keep 1,000 cows on his premises in a thriving condition at one time, but was invariable baffled. He could, however, keep 999 without experiencing any loss of stock.

A similar prejudice the author discovered to prevail in his journeyings through the remoter districts of France, Spain, Italy and Switzerland. Jews have for ages paid special veneration to the number seven and its multiples, though a strong partiality for minyan, or number ten, has been fostered by the rabbis in the dictat of Ethics vi, 9. This prayer is impossible in synagogue without a quorum of ten. I was told a funny story about it the other day by a scholarly contributor to Notes and Queries. Some years ago, being in Prague, he strolled one Sunday evening inside the old synagogue to have a quiet look around. Suddenly the voice of prayer startled him out of his musings. The beadle had mistaken him for a regular worshiper who was late in arriving to form the regular number, or minyan.

POINTS OF LAW.

Acceptance of goods sold may precede delivery.

Where the minds of the parties do not meet there can be no valid contract.

Ignorance of law, not induced by fraud, will not relieve one from a settlement.

A continuing guaranty may be revoked on notice, unless its terms expressly forbid.

The interstate commerce commission has no power, express or implied, to fix maximum rates.

The interest of insured in a policy on his life is contingent and therefore not attachable for debt.

Where a creditor purchases at execution sale he is entitled to have the payment of his debt credited on his bid.

Specific performance of an agreement relating to personal property will not be compelled when compensation in damages furnishes a satisfactory remedy.

Where a chattel mortgagee sells property and applies the proceeds on his debt he is not liable to garnishment, although the mortgage was invalid as to the mortgageor's creditors.

A mortgage of book accounts, describing them as "all books of account and accounts and notes contracted and to be contracted from the sale of merchandise," theretofore mortgaged, and described as situated in a certain building, sufficiently described the accounts as between the mortgagee and third persons. —Jewelers' Circular Weekly.

London Is Built on Sponges.

The sponge which you see in the shops ready for toilet use or which you may chance to observe when dragged from its holdings in shallow water does not strike you as likely to form a very solid foundation for building purposes. Yet London is built on sponge.

Of course the statement requires a little explanation. The flint that forms the substratum of London soil is nothing but petrified sponges; if you examine the fossil sponge, or flint, with a glass, you can see the structure of the animal. They are in layers.

In the southeast of England the flint is found under the chalk beds, but in the Thames valley the water has gradually washed away the chalk and left the flint. "As hard as flint," although perfectly correct, sounds rather strange in the light of the above facts.—London Standard.

Children In Sweden.

One of the most attractive features of Swedish life to strangers is the politeness of the children. As soon as a boy is able to stand on his legs he is taught to make a bow and to shake hands, and a little girl must be able to make a bob courtesy before she has learned to talk. As soon as the right hand is known from the left it must be offered in greeting or when a gift or favor has been received, and one of the first words learned by the children after "papa" and "mamma" is "tack," the Swedish term for thanks. It is heard more frequently than any other word in the language.

The Vampire.

The following is taken from the Japanese papers:

"A vampire was caught the other day in a cavity of an old tree in Ginzan, near Nagaoka, by the woodcutters employed by Mr. Suzuki, a match manufacturer. The body of the animal measures one foot and the tail six inches. It is said to possess two large wings, with which it covers the face of the victim whose blood it sucks."

Vegetation In Hawaii.

Parsley once sown in Hawaii grows forever, apparently. Lima beans continue to grow and bear for over a year, and they have to be gathered every week after starting to bear. Cucumbers bear the entire year, and so do tomatoes, which, with proper attention, bear for years. Raspberries bear for six months.

A GLORIOUS RECORD

WHAT THE CIGAR MAKERS' UNION HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Wonderful Effect Upon Longevity of Members and Their Wives—Millions Paid In Benefits—How the Union Has Grown.

President Perkins of the Cigar Makers' International union made his annual report to the membership. A referendum vote of the organization recently postponed this year's convention for three years, and as no report had been made to the membership since the convention in Detroit in 1896 President Perkins briefly summarizes the more important events and affairs of the international union.

Referring to the membership and wages during the period covered by the report, he says:

"The table showing the membership and number of organizations shows that we did not lose in membership during the stagnation period, and statistics show that we did not suffer to any extent in the matter of reductions of wages. As to numbers, the membership practically remained stationary during the panic period. The growth in the membership commenced with the revival of industry and reached its greatest height during the year 1900.

"Cigar makers to the number of 61,935 are employed in union towns and cities, 15,166 find employment in jurisdiction places; total, 77,101. Twenty-one thousand and thirty are reported as hand workmen, 26,672 as mold workers, 8,850 as filler breakers and rollers, 3,850 as machine workers and 4,250 apprentices. The number of nonunion cigar makers, as reported, is 38,583, and 3,239 females are reported as members of the union.

"The vital statistics are perhaps the most instructive and important ever compiled, showing, as they do, that, despite the intense struggle engendered by the present method of production and distribution and the tremendous wear and tear on one's nervous and physical resources, the average longevity of our members has been increased. The figures show that in ten years the average length of life of members of the union has increased six years and that the average length of the lives of the wives and mothers has increased eight years. This remarkable showing and gratifying result is due chiefly to two causes—first, the improved condition of the members, such as better wages, improved sanitary condition, more freedom and better living, all brought about solely through the trades union; second, the shortening of the hours of labor. The latter has a direct bearing upon the interesting fact that the average length of the lives of the wives of members has increased, which can be accounted for by the significant fact that the household duties of work of the wife commences one hour later and ends one hour earlier and by the further fact that as the material condition of the husband is improved by better wages and more leisure the wife or mother is enabled to live better and within more pleasant surroundings."

Speaking of strikes and lockouts, he says: "The tables of strike and lockout statistics are as complete and comprehensive as possible, giving a complete history of all the trade movements, their results, cost, per cent of gains and losses and where located, and once more demonstrate that strikes are not failures. The tables furnish the gratifying information that trade disputes or strikes are growing fewer in number each year despite the fact that the membership is increasing and that the statistics show that we have made substantial gains in wages. I am persuaded that some of the difficulties could be avoided without a strike. A wise, level headed committee can do more with an employer with calm, logical argument than can be accomplished with threats and braggadocio. Strikes should never be called until a competent committee has exhausted every effort to bring about a peaceful settlement. Always be cautious and never overconfident."

Other salient features of the report are:

Unions in good standing Sept. 1, 1896, 350.

Unions in good standing Sept. 1, 1901, 414.

New unions organized in last five years, 116.

Membership, 1879, 2,729.

Membership, 1889, 17,555.

Membership, 1893, 26,738.

Membership, 1900, 33,055.

Number of union labels used by local unions in last five years, 91,543,400.

Cash on hand in local treasuries, $1,064,930.37.

Loans outstanding to members, $75,014.50.

Benefits paid in 1900, $410,705.20.

Grand total of benefits paid in 21 years 2 months, $4,737,550.59.

To Insure Members.

The Window Glass association has under consideration the advisability of insuring all of its members for $1,000 each. Propositions from several life insurance companies will be considered by the executive board of the association. The association at present pays an insurance of $300, less the amount of the member's indebtedness to the association. By insuring the entire membership it is claimed that a much lower rate can be obtained.

Alabama Miners.

The coal miners and mine operators of Alabama have agreed on a basis of settlement of a wage scale for the ensuing year. It is agreed to renew the old wage scale schedule, with 45 cents per ton as the maximum, and to refer all local questions which have arisen at several mines to a joint arbitration committee.

THE SULTAN WEAKENS

Agrees to Settle Disputed French Claims.

MORE REPARATION SOUGHT.

Evance Means to Humiliate Turkey Because of Her Unpleasant Attitude During the Past Three Months.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The dispatch of Admiral Caillard's squadron from Toulon to Turkish waters has already had its effect. The French foreign office has received a telegram from M. Bapst, counselor of the French legation at Constantinople, announcing that the sultan had sent him a message accepting all the French claims, including the Lorando claim, but it is authoritatively stated the French government will refuse to accept this surrender as a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty as the sultan imagines she will do. On the contrary, France will now demand compensation for the moral injury caused to her by the sultan's conduct during the past three months. This compensation will be in the shape of an adjustment of the French protectorate over Catholics in the orient on a satisfactory basis and guarantees for safeguarding the development of the French schools in the east. Adequate guarantees will also be demanded for a settlement of the Lorando claim and other claims. Moreover, France will strikingly reaffirm its prestige by sending M. Constans, the French embassador, back to Constantinople on board a warship.

An official of the foreign office says: "We have already received such promises as the sultan made yesterday. They leave the situation unchanged. The sultan is mistaken if he imagines he can arrest the march of our warships by such expedients. We now need material guarantees for the fulfillment of his undertakings, not promises. He allowed matters to go too far when he forced us to send a squadron to Turkish waters. Our prestige has suffered by his treatment of our interests, and we must obtain an indemnity, the enforcement of which will doubtless spare us a repetition of the experiences we have just undergone."

Italian Counter Demonstration.

London, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to a news agency from Rome says that the Second division of the Italian Mediterranean squadron has started for Turkey, with the object, it is said, of counterbalancing the French naval demonstration.

DEWEY SEES ROOSEVELT.

Tells of Approaching Close of Schley Trial.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Admiral Dewey called upon President Roosevelt, but did not discuss with him the Schley court of inquiry except to tell the president that the public sessions of the court would be concluded in a few days.

"When we commence to sift the testimony," said the admiral, "our real work will begin. I told Secretary Long when he asked me to become president of the court that I would rather go through another battle in Manila bay. The hardest part of the work will be wading through the mass of testimony and reaching our conclusions. I have two able associates, however, and realize that we are on trial before the country as well as Admiral Schley. Two abler, better men could not have been secured than Admirals Benham and Ramsey."

Admiral Dewey said that the court probably would take up each charge in the precept, review the testimony and then give the facts as it found them and give such an opinion as they called for. He did not know that this would be done, as he had not discussed the case with his associates, but it had occurred to him that this would be a good plan. He felt, he said, that the American people would want the court's reasons in detail and were entitled to know them.

Marriage of Herbert Gladstone.

London, Nov. 2.—The marriage of Herbert Gladstone, youngest son of the famous British statesman, to Dorothy Paget, a daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., has taken place at St. Andrew's church. The function, which was one of widespread social interest, was largely attended. At the reception given at Lady Paget's house after the ceremony the guests viewed the unique and costly presents, which numbered over 600 and included a silver inkstand from King Edward.

Excommunicated Clergyman Sues.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley has entered suit in the superior court for $50,000 against the Rev. Francis J. Barry, chancellor of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago. The suit is the outgrowth of Father Crowley's recent excommunication and expulsion from the church following charges which he made against Father Muldoon, then about to be consecrated as a bishop.

Fatal Rear End Collision.

New York, Nov. 2.—In a rear end collision of passenger trains on the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Greenville Conductor John Annis received injuries from which he afterward died, and several cars were badly damaged. The railway men blame darkness and fog for the accident.

Governor Taft Convalescing.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Secretary Root has received a cable message from Governor Taft at Manila saying that he had been successfully operated upon for a minor trouble and expected to be all right again in about two weeks.

A BIRTHDAY PRESENT

THE GIFT THAT A JUDGE GAVE TO A SORROWING MOTHER.

A Story of the Famous Recorder, Frederick Smyth, Who, on the Criminal Bench of New York City, Was a Terror to the Evildoers.

Few men were better known to New Yorkers than Frederick Smyth, who when recorder was the terror of evildoers, sometimes thought severe in his penalties, but cautious and just in his decisions. The seeming stern side of his nature was turned outward, but friends who knew him well knew also that there was a soft side, and in social life and at his office he loved a joke, could give and take and was always fond of reciting events in which he and John McKeon, his law partner, were actors. "Did you see an old Irish woman waiting as you came in?" he asked one day of the writer. "She is as steady a visitor as an anxious client. There's a story about that woman, and I'll give it to you. It's like a ticket of leave man story, and there's almost a living Bob Brierly up at Sing Sing."

A low knock upon the panel of the open door interrupted the telling, and the woman herself stood meekly before him.

"You here again?" said the recorder, assuming the countenance that gave no hope. "Did you see that bad boy of yours?"

"Yis, sir, an' he isn't a bad boy, yer honor, an' he tould me to tell ye so. That's all I came for, yer honor, an' to gin ye this."

She thrust a paper into his hand, bowed low and walked silently and slowly to the outer office, turned a second at the door, made an obeisance and disappeared.

"Let's read it," said Smyth, turning the paper over. "I suppose it is the same thing he often sends to me." And then he slowly read, "You are good to my mother, and I thank you with my whole heart."

"You see, the boy doesn't make any appeal this time. He has made many, and I'm sorry for him. Bad company did it. He was accomplice in a burglary. I think they frightened him. But he was caught, circumstantial evidence strong, and he's doing his term. The mother's poor—has a daughter that earns a little—and a friend of mine gives her money every once in awhile from a little fund I've put up to help her. She'll come here twice a week, and when she goes up to Sing Sing to see the boy I pay her fare. The reports from the prison show the boy is earning time from his sentence. She says it's the boy's birthday on Saturday, and I'll have to make her a present for him, I suppose. Come in Saturday about 2 o'clock, and I'll show it to you."

He turned to some law papers, and the interview ended. Prompt on time the writer called at the time named to find the woman waiting in the outer office and Smyth's private room apparently closed.

"Come in quick!" sounded from within in answer to a knock authorized by the clerk outside.

"She's there, isn't she?" asked Smyth as he shook hands and pushed a chair beside the desk. "I've got the present for her, anyway, so tell her to come in."

Not a word was said as she slowly came forward, and then in his cold, calm voice Smyth placed a chair facing the window and told her to sit down. In a bewildered way she did so.

"Now look right over that park while I'm talking to you and don't turn your head," was spoken in the voice that so many had heard from the desk in the courtroom. "Do you think your boy was guilty?"

"Yes, your honor, but he only kept watch for the others. He knows now what it is to be out wid the boys an' get into throuble. But he's doin' his time, yer honor, an' thryin' fer good conduct, an' he prays every night to find me an' the sister all right when he comes out. It's a hard lesson, yer honor, but he's l'arnin' it well—l'arnin' it well."

While she was speaking Smyth had opened a closet door next the bookcases and led into the room a sad faced boy and held him back of him, the tall form of the recorder shielding him from view.

"I told you not to look from over the park. Now you can look at me," said Smyth, with a voice that was emotionally low. "I've made you a birthday present. Take care of it now you've got it."

The scene was more than pathetic. It was a page of real life, and with the reverence of religion the mother clasped the boy and then, falling upon her knees, looked up silently at the recorder.

"Don't thank me. The governor pardoned him, and he came down the river this morning. Both of you go to the holy father of your church. Let the boy swear to lead an honest life, and here's something to start it with."

A bank note already rolled into a ball and held in his left hand was given to the woman. Smyth motioned for silence and then, shoving mother and son to the outer door, said slowly: "Don't make a scene. Nobody knows the boy's done time. Keep his hat down close upon his head—the hair'll soon grow out—and go straight to the church. Do you mind me?"

Then as he closed the door and returned to his desk he said: "You see the judge in court and the man in the office. I hated to sentence him. You've seen something worth remembering today, and if it wasn't for some of the good things we can do for others life would be a hard session, without a recess."—New York Times.

Mr. O'Donnell and the Hour.

An excellent bull was perpetrated in the house of commons at 1:30 one morning. Mr. O'Donnell was the author. He rose suddenly to his feet and cut into the debate with "At this late hour of the morning, Mr. Speaker"—

"Early hour you mean," from the government benches.

"Well, Mr. Speaker," he continued, "at this early hour of the following day"—Household Words.

Willie's Explanation.

Willie's grandmother gave him a penny to invest in candy, and the little fellow rushed off in great glee, but presently returned in tears.

"Why, what's the matter, Willie?" asked the old lady. "Did you lose your cent?"

"No, grandma," sobbed Willie, "I didn't lose it; I only swallowed it."—Exchange.

The small German university town of Jena has no fewer than seven free reading rooms, with newspapers and books.

The size of each thread, as spun by the silkworm is one two-hundredth part of an inch in diameter.

HONEY AND BEESWAX.

Where They Are Produced and Where Much Beeswax Goes.

Keeping bees is a pleasant and classic occupation, sanctioned by poets in all ages; moreover, and to the practical modern this is far more important, it is a paying business when scientifically conducted. The number of beekeepers in this country is estimated at about 300,000, and they sell annually some 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 pounds of their sweet produce. In every state of the Union they may be found, but Florida, Texas, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Michigan, Wisconsin and central and northern New York are the great beekeeping sections. Wherever great quantities of basswood, buckwheat and, of course, clover, are found, there beekeeping means a pretty good income. Some bee farmers have 1,500 to 3,000 colonies under their care and have reduced the business to a pretty exact science.

In Colorado, Arizona and states in the neighborhood of the great desert the honey "crop" is as sure as anything can well be, even the proverbial "death and taxes." Elsewhere the clover crop may be ruined by rain or drought, but there the sun is sure to shine and the canals are sure to irrigate, so that the lack of clover is practically impossible. And it is alfalfa clover, too, of which four crops are certain every year. Under these conditions it is not surprising to find in Arizona and similar states whole counties keeping bees as in other parts of the country people cultivate farms. It is, in fact, the only certain thing in that ill favored land, as the alfalfa clover is the one green thing that can coax a livelihood out of inhospitable soil.

Maeterlinck has written a book about the bee. Perhaps some philosopher will one day arise to sing the praises of the clover, living where nothing else can grow, and, alone of all "weeds," enriching the soil which gives it life. Arizona folk may not be philosophers, but they are properly grateful to the kindly blossom.

If the story of the clover is somewhat romantic, that of the beeswax is hardly less so. Several hundred thousand pounds of beeswax are produced every year, and prices are steady and conservative. Much of it goes into commonplace uses. Shoemakers, dentists, thread manufacturers and the like use much of it and cannot use anything in its place; glassworkers, too, require it for molding purposes, but the interesting part of the beeswax business comes when it is exported to Russia. The Greek church uses nothing but pure beeswax for its candles. This, apparently, is an ecclesiastical law. So beeswax is exported in enormous quantities to burn in Russian churches. When the price is low, all that can be procured is bought up for exportation. It is distinctly an interesting career, this of the beeswax, beginning with the irrigation of the desert and ending as the candles flicker before an eastern shrine.—New York Tribune.

PATTI'S GIFT.

Hidden In a Basket of Flowers She Found a Tiny Dog.

During one of the most admirable performances that Donizetti's opera ever received in this country an incident occurred that lent momentous interest to Patti's appearance.

Mme. Diaz, wife of the president of Mexico, had heard of the death of Patti's pet dog Ricci and had sent her another, which was to be presented to the diva in a novel way. The tiny animal was buried in a basket of roses, but an usher discovered it and the manager refused permission.

At the next act, however, Mr. Abbey relented and allowed the usher to convey the gift. The basket in which the dog was hidden was a triumph of floral art, and Mme. Patti, attracted by the beauty of its design and the gorgeous bloom of its roses, chose to carry it personally off the stage.

As she lifted the basket and kissed its flowers the little dog, which was badly frightened by the experience it had had, gave a feeble cry. The diva started, looked curiously into the mass of flowers, gave a purely feminine scream of delight, and, running down to the footlights, whispered gleefully to the audience, "I declare if it isn't a lovely little dog!"

No one who has not been at a Patti performance can realize the enthusiastic volume of applause that greeted this announcement. Men jumped up on the chairs and yelled "Brava, brava, Patti!" and women waved their fans and handkerchiefs and cried hysterically. Suddenly Patti dived her curly head into the basket and kissed the dog, whereat a fresh storm of cheers rang through the house. Then she tried to extract the little animal from the flowers, so that she could show him to the audience. But he was tied in securely with ribbons.

Whereupon she said in dumb but eloquent pantomime, "I can't get him out." Finally, as the applause showed no signs of abatement, she ran off the stage, gave the dog and his basket to an attendant, came tripping back and whispered, "Home, Sweet Home" to Signor Arditi, and the ballad was sung as only Patti can sing it.

There were tears in her eyes as she finished, and many a man in the auditorium choked down a sob and many a woman wept silently as the pathetic strains of the old song floated in mournful cadence through the auditorium.

Managing a College.

As for the actual management of a university's business, it is conducted much like that of a town or city. At the beginning of the year the probable income is estimated. After about 20 per cent is deducted for the expenses of the business department the balance is divided among the different educational departments much in the same way that a board of apportionment does in the case of a city. The modern institution of "higher education" therefore carries on in many instances the business of a real estate office, a collection agency, a bank and a hotel and employs usually a staff of over 100 men.—Harper's Weekly.

Comparisons.

Mrs. Selldom-Holme—My husband is one of the most disputatious mortals alive. I can hardly ever make a statement without his "begging leave to differ."

Mrs. Jenner Lee Ondego—Your husband is an angel. Mine always differs without begging leave.—Chicago Tribune.

Placating Mrs. M.

Mrs. Mann—Oh, yes, I suppose I'm a disagreeable thing. No doubt you are sorry you ever saw me.

Mr. Mann—I won't go so far as that. I only wish when I did see you I had taken a better look at you.—Boston Transcript.

THE BULLER CONTROVERSY.

Likely to Be Made Subject of Parliamentary Inquiry.

London, Nov. 2.—The exact terms in which General Buller, who continues to monopolize conversation in England, advised General White to surrender Ladysmith are not yet published, nor are they likely to be published in the near future. The National Review's version of the message, while correct in substance, is incorrect textually. The war office is blamed for allowing a libel to be circulated on the man they have already so severely disciplined; but, as a matter of fact, the question of the publication of all the dispatches relating to General Buller's attempt to relieve Ladysmith has now passed out of War Secretary Broderick's hands and will shortly be dealt with by the cabinet.

Lord Raglan, the undersecretary for war, pointed out to a representative of the press that it would be eminently unfair to publish this one dispatch, which has so much stirred up General Buller, his critics and the country without publishing others, the context of which is vital to understanding the one on which the national controversy hinges. For the foreign office to publish the hundreds of messages now on file at the war office directly bearing on the subject means revealing to the public secrets never intended for their eyes and the implication of persons who have so far escaped any odium.

It is probable that the war office will take absolutely no action in the matter until parliament reassembles, when it will have ready an official paper to answer the request, which is sure to be made, to have these dispatches placed before the house of commons. General Buller so far has not asked that this be done. The official view of the case is that General Buller is not likely to take any such step.

MINISTER GRISCOM MARRIED.

His Bride Miss Bronson—A Brilliant Ceremony.

London, Nov. 2.—Lloyd Carpenter Griscom, United States minister to Persia and formerly United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople, was married in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, to Miss Elizabeth Duer Bronson, daughter of the late Frederick Bronson of New York, before a fashionable assemblage. Canon Henson performed the ceremony. Colonel the Hon. Charles Crichton was the best man. Egerton S. Winthrop of New York, uncle of the bride, gave her away.

The bridesmaids were Miss Paulin Astor, Miss Muriel White, Miss Griscom and Mlle. Montsaulnin.

Among those present were all the officials of the United States embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, parents of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Jr.; Mrs. Bronson, the bride's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Maller, all of Philadelphia; Robert Winthrop, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of St. Albans, the Earl and Countess of Powis, the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, the Earl and Countess of Listowel, Viscountess Galway, Lord Ludlow, Sir Francis and Lady Wimmington, Sir Francis Montefiore, William Waldorf Astor, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Goelet, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain and Lady Victoria Russell.

The newly married couple went to a country place lent to them by Lady Theodore Guest. They will leave England for Persia in about ten days.

Iowa Bank Burglarized.

Salix, Ia., Nov. 2.—The bank of J. C. Currier & Sons was entered by burglars and the vault blown. It is reported that $1,000 was taken. A search is being made for the robbers.

The Weather.

Fair and cooler; light to fresh variable winds, becoming easterly.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, Nov. 2.

Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86⅞ for demand and at $4.83¾ @4.84 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.87½@4.88. Commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½. Bar silver, 57⅞c. Mexican dollars, 45¼c. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firm.

Closing prices:

Atchison	26⅞	Northern Pacific pf.	105¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	90¾	New York Central	159
Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅛	Ontario & Western	34¾
People's Gas	101⅝	Reading	43¾
Del. & Hudson	173	Rock Island	143⅞
Erie	41⅞	St. Paul	169⅜
General Electric	258¾	Sugar Refinery	118¾
Lead	20½	Union Pacific	103⅛
Louisville & Nash.	104½	Wabash preferred	36⅞
Manhattan Con.	123⅞	Western Union	91⅝
Missouri Pacific	98⅞		

General Markets.

New York, Nov. 2.

FLOUR—State and western inactive and about steady; Minnesota patents, $3.70@3.95; winter straights, $3.30@3.40; winter extras, $2.60@2.85; winter patents, $3.50@3.85.

WHEAT—Barely steady with corn and quiet, being sustained by light offerings, a scattering demand from shorts and steadiness of outside markets; December, 70½@70 11-16c.; May, 70@70¾c.

RYE—Steady; state, 57@58c., c. i. f., New York, carlots; No. 2 western, 62½c., f. o. b., afloat.

CORN—At first sold off a little owing to liberal crop estimates, but recovered on a demand from shorts; December, 63⅞@63⅝c.; May, 63⅞@64⅝c.

OATS—Slow, but steadily held; track, white, state, 42½@47c.; track, white, western 42½@47c.

PORK—Steady; mess, $15@16; family, $17.25@17.50.

LARD—Steady; prime western steam, 9c.

BUTTER—Firm, state dairy, 19@21c.; creamery, 15@22½c.

CHEESE—Steady; fancy, large, colored, 9⅛@9¾c.; fancy, large, white, 9¼@9¾c.; fancy, small, colored, 10¼@10¾c.; fancy, small, white, 10¼c.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 22@23c.; western, candled, 21@22c.

SUGAR—Raw easy; fair refining, 3¾@3 5-16c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¾c.; refined quiet, crushed, 5.60c.; powdered, 5.20c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 38@39c.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, 37@42c.

RICE—Steady; domestic, fair@extra, Japan, 4¾@5¾c.

TALLOW—Quiet; city, 5⅛c.; country, 5⅛@5⅜c.

HAY—Steady; shipping, 60@65c.; good to choice, 85@95c.

ALL WRONG.

The Mistake is Made By Many Portsmouth Citizens.

Don't mistake the cause of backache.
To be cured you must know the cause.
It is wrong to imagine relief is cure.
Backache is kidney ache.
You must cure the kidneys.
A Portsmouth resident tells you how this can be done.

Mr. Thomas Entwistle, city marshal, says:—"I was never troubled very much with my kidneys, but I had a very sharp attack of lameness of the back and pains across the loins. At the time I got Doan's Kidney Pills I was suffering much distress. It hurt me to make any sudden movement and sharp twinges seized me in the small of the back when rising from a chair. I took but a few doses when I found they were helping me, and before I had finished the whole box I was quite free from pain. I have had no trouble since."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

OLIVER W. HAM,
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer
— AND —
Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59—2.

Constantly Increasing Sales Since 1874
Tells the story of the great success of the
7·20·4
10c CIGAR.
Little Gold Dust
A clear Havana filled
5c CIGAR
By the same manufacturer, is also a great favorite.
For Sale by All First Class Dealers.

H. W. NICKERSON,
LICENSED EMBALMER
— AND —
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
5 Daniel St. Portsmouth.
Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.
Telephone at office and residence.

W. E. Paul
RANGES
— AND —
PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS
Everything to be found in a First-class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enameled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlers, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.
Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.
Please consider that in this line will be found some of the
Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts
39 to 45 Market Street

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WOMAN AND HOME

A WOMAN PUBLISHER.

How Miss Clark Went From Selling Books to Printing Them.

Miss Carro M. Clark, who is the C. M. Clark Publishing company, with two great book successes, "Quincy Adams Sawyer" and "Blennerhassett," to her credit, owned and managed a popular book store and stationery shop in the Back Bay, Boston, for nine years previous to embarking on the uncertain sea of publishing books. The most exclusive Back Bay families were among her regular patrons. Miss Clark says it was entirely accidental her going into the publishing business. She knew Mr. Pidgin and went to hear the manuscript of "Quincy Adams Sawyer" read out of curiosity. She came away from the reading convinced that it would be a wise business move to publish the book.



MISS CARRO M. CLARK.

It is quite possible that Miss Clarke inherits her ambitious spirit and the faculty of accomplishing whatever she attempts from her great-grandfather, Phineas Warren, who fought in the battle of Lexington. He was a near relative of Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill fame.

Adaptability.

Adaptability is one of the most desirable qualities in existence and goes far toward making a man or a woman a popular person. It must be conceded that the ultra fashionable possess this attribute far more generally than well to do people who are not nearly as smart, for, always provided that their friends belong to their "set," they will visit at a palace or a cot with equal readiness, enjoying the simplicity of a farm apparently quite as much as the stately grandeur of a princely establishment.

"It must seem a great contrast to you," said the young mistress of a little cottage at Hempstead as she conducted her guest, one of the most sought after society girls in New York, to her room, "to come here just after stopping at a magnificent establishment like the Tiptops."

"Why, it is all about the same thing," answered the cosmopolitan young woman. "You give me 5 o'clock tea, dine at 8, but send up my breakfast on a tray. No one can do any better than that, however grand they may be. I must confess to being a creature of habit in those respects, but I find that nice people live about the same whatever the size of the house or the number of footmen."

Importance of Rest.

Nervous, tired housekeepers or busy workers in [illegible] other [illegible] ation save time and [illegible] do the right thing [illegible] the easiest and shortest [illegible] may take thought, but thought is one of the best labor saving implements ever discovered by man. Save time and strength by using machines wherever it is possible. Prolong life and health by taking a few moments' rest between duties. Work done in a state of fatigue will probably be poorly done and sometimes must be corrected.

Learn to be calm. All the store of patience incased in one mortal frame will be needed some time for a trying ordeal. Don't waste any of it. Physicians and druggists grow fat on the wrecks of constitutions broken by countless little things. If there is no other argument that will count for observing these simple rules, consider the wrinkles how they grow and remember that nervous fretting, with its consequent displays of ill temper, is the soil in which these facial disfigurements flourish like the green bay tree.—New Orleans Times Democrat.

A North Side Fad.

However competent a housemaid may be, she must wear a "uniform" if she desires employment in the North Side families of Chicago. No reason is given why this fad is limited to one section of that city. This outfit consists of a blue and white cotton dress, white apron and white cap. The general effect is somewhat similar to the costume worn by trained nurses. For the different grades of work there are certain styles. The cook must wear a dress, apron and cap of an entirely different design from that set aside for the housemaid, and the fabric designated for her must have a different stripe. It is considered a hardship by some of the servants that the girl must supply the uniform out of her wages, but when she registers at an agency her chances of employment are small, it is said, unless she states her willingness to provide the dress.—New York Tribune.

Too Much Clothing.

Most men and women wear a great deal too much winter clothing. Provided good, stout flannel garments are worn next the skin, their duplication in the case of a healthy person is quite uncalled for. A thick vest beneath a thick shirt should be a superfluity. How many so regard it?

Above all, be the weather wet or fine—snow, rain or hail—go out. If you feel seedy, don't coddle up at home. Get out into the air. Fresh air is life. It is nature's own cure for countless artificial complaints, such as consumption or brain fag. Get it as long and as often as you can. If you can add sunshine, so much the better.

To Keep Apples and Potatoes.

Always store apples in a well ventilated room or cellar and keep them as near the freezing point as possible without actually freezing them. If potatoes are to be kept in the same cellar, they should be out in the warmest part.

The barrels of apples, well headed up, should be set close to the windows where on days when the atmosphere is only a few degrees above freezing they may be treated to a cold air bath, but that part of the cellar where the potatoes are kept should not be allowed to fall below 40 degrees. Always keep a thermometer in the cellar, and it will be possible to cool off the apples without injuring the potatoes.

Do not unhead the barrels until the apples are wanted. Let the apples remain undisturbed, as it is rarely a good plan to sort them over and to pick out the rotten ones.

Apples in ripening give out a deleterious gas, carbonic acid, which greatly aids in preserving them, but this gas is unhealthy and cannot be allowed to accumulate in the house cellar. It is one of the advantages of an outside cellar that this may be allowed to remain.

Lucky Colors For Garters.

A young girl, blushing faintly, remarked at a theatrical performance about the garter of pale blue silk that a dancer wore below her knee. "It is bad luck," she said, "to wear one's garters in that way, and I, for my part, would not do it. It is also bad luck to wear white garters. They signify death, and yellow ones signify jealousy and love troubles. Garters tied in a true lover's knot are the most fortunate ones, and if they are jeweled that makes them still more fortunate. Suspender garters have no bad luck attached to them, but they are not very pretty. After the true lover's knot the black garter fastened with a gold buckle is the luckiest. My own garters always match my stockings, but you could never induce me to wear stockings of white or yellow."—Philadelphia Record.

Always the Same.

There is a superstition that our grandmothers were far more honorable in their dealings with their dressmakers than we are nowadays. But a certain firm has books extending over more than a century which entirely disprove this theory. Reference to these interesting volumes shows that long accounts were the order of the day at the beginning of the last century, that they were frequently not paid till extreme measures were taken and that ladies in society at that period were not less extravagant when they had standing accounts than are their descendants of a hundred years later. Probably there are among the ruins of Pompeii similar records. From one generation to another the little weaknesses of human nature do not seem to change very much, after all.

How to Make Pea Soup.

Pea soup that is strongly commended for its excellence is made after these directions: Use either half a peck of fresh green peas taken from the pods or a can of the French brands. If the uncooked peas are used, put them, with a handful of spinach leaves, into a kettle with a pint of stock and a quart of boiling water. Set over the fire to simmer half an hour. Add a head of sliced lettuce, half a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar. Let boil until the spinach and lettuce are pulpy. Take up and rub through a wire sieve. Boil the peas and half a sliced cucumber in a little water, mash and pass through a sieve. Mix with the soup and season with salt, pepper, a squeeze of lemon juice and a dash of cayenne.

To Save Pennies.

If your ribbons become faded and creased, you can make them look almost new again by rinsing them in cold water, shaking them almost dry and then ironing them while damp on an ironing board with a piece of muslin over.

Your black thread stockings will keep their look of newness and blackness much longer if you wash them at home. To do this properly fill a small muslin bag with bran, and with this make a lather in tepid water. Wash the stockings in this water, and when you take them out rinse them in a clean bath and wring them out and dry by a quick fire.

Wasted Butter.

A cooking teacher advises that a prolific source of waste in many American households is in the too free use of butter, says the New York Evening Post. If one would remember every time the temptation comes to add an additional tablespoonful to some dish in process of preparation that a tablespoonful of butter weighs an ounce and has therefore a definite value, 2 or 3 cents, as the case may be, one form of this waste might be stopped. A pure beef fat, as suet well tried out, can often be substituted for butter to the betterment frequently of both flavor and digestion.

Character Lines.

The woman who thinks only of the disappointments of the day or the inconveniences of the weather usually shows her temperamental failings in her face. The petulant fret lines, the drooping chin muscles, the washboard corrugation in her forehead—all these are pointed fingers and glaring signboards saying and shrieking to the world: "Look at me! I am Missus Fussy-Mist. Nothing suits me, and the things that do I am unable to see."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Never allow flatirons to become "red-hot," as they will not hold the heat so well after such treatment. Should they become rough or smoky give them a good scrubbing in soap and water, rinse dry and rub briskly over a piece of sandpaper. To prevent their sticking to starched clothes rub over the sandpaper, then over a cloth with a little beeswax or white wax in it.

When you use a steamer over a kettle, fold a clean cloth in several thicknesses and lay over the top of the steamer under the cover and weight the cover down. This keeps in all the steam, and the food will cook much more quickly, making a saving of time and fuel.

The habit of overlooking family jars, of failing to see the sour look and not hearing the harsh word and setting aside forever the disagreement is a habit that makes for family peace. It is throwing stones in the path out of one's way.

If a kettle in which onions or other strong vegetables have been cooked is rubbed with a cloth dipped in hot, strong soda water and then washed in soapy water, all the odor will disappear.

When windows do not shove up and down easily, rub a little hard soap on the inner casing.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN

A TALE WITH A MORAL.

The Kid That Lost Its Life by Not Following Its Mother's Advice.

One day as a Goat and her Kid were grazing in the field the latter sniffed the air and sagely observed:

"Mother, I have a curiosity to know whether I smell wolf or crow."

"We'll call it wolf and not get any nearer the forest," replied the mother.

A few minutes later the Kid stared hard at some tracks in the soft soil and said:

"Really, now, I'd like to be sure whether these are tracks of a coon or a wolf."

"We'll presume that a wolf passed this way and keep our eyes peeled," was the answer.

It wasn't ten minutes before the Kid looked fixedly at the forest and remarked:

"I certainly saw something moving among the trees, and I'm dying to know whether it's a wolf or a woodchuck."

"If you'll paste it in your hat that it's a wolf, it won't hurt no woodchuck's feelings," said the mother as she nipped at another thistle.

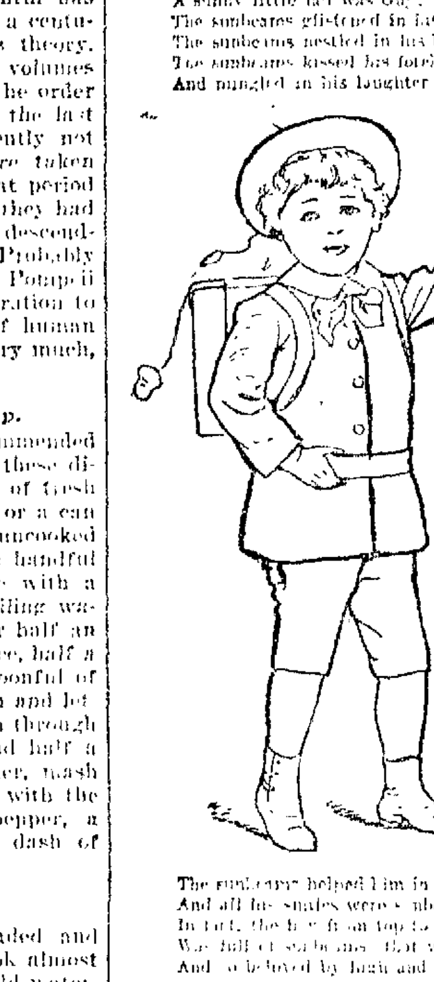
The Kid thought the matter over awhile and then concluded on a closer investigation and set out for the woods. The mother heard her bleat as the wolf sprang out upon her, and after clearing her throat of prickers and wiping the moisture from her eyes she said to herself:

"Of course we didn't know for sure, but if that Kid had only inferred that it was a wolf she'd have escaped being eaten."

Moral.—It's no use to touch a buzzsaw with your finger to see if it's revolving.

Sunny Guy.

A sunny little lad was Guy;
The sunbeams glistened in his eye,
The sunbeams nestled in his hair,
The sunbeams kissed his forehead fair
And mingled in his laughter were.



The sunbeams helped him in his speech,
And all his smiles were sunbeams each;
In fact, the boy from top to toe
Was full of sunbeams that we know—
And so beloved by high and low.

Dear little children, if you try,
You soon may be like little Guy
Real sunshine will peep through
If your heart is kind and true
And gathers it each day anew.
—Anna D. Walker in Christian Work.

The Dutch Language.

The Dutch language is of a good old fashioned tongue. It is not so difficult that English speaking people cannot without difficulty acquire it. In fact some folk say, it is more like unto English than it is to German. The Boers of South Africa use the Dutch language as it was spoken 200 years ago. It is a lingo that is bound to stay, though it shows little powers as a wanderer.

Wonderful Trees.

The largest tree in the world is to be seen at Mascali, near the foot of Mount Etna. Its trunk is 304 feet in circumference. The largest tree in the United States is said to be the gigantic tree near Bear creek, on the north fork of the Tulare river, in California. It measures 146 feet in circumference. The famous giant redwood tree in Nevada is 119 feet in circumference.

Misunderstood.

Harry's little cousin, Mabel, was paying him a visit, and he undertook one day to teach her to play croquet. After a few strokes the balls lay quite close to each other, and Harry said:

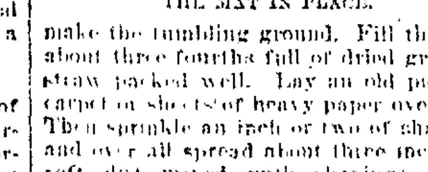
"Now, Mabel, you must hit me."

"But, Harry," said the matter of fact Mabel, "that would be fighting and not playing. I believe I'd rather not learn."

A Tumbling Mat.

A reader of The American Boy sends to that paper the following concerning a tumbling mat for amateur acrobats:

All boys know that tumbling on hard ground is not pleasant, so I have thought of a plan by which a tumbling mat can be easily made, having made one myself that is very satisfactory. First dig a hole about a foot deep of the size you wish to



THE MAT IN PLACE.

make the tumbling ground. Fill the hole about three fourths full of dried grass or straw packed well. Lay an old piece of carpet or sheets of heavy paper over this. Then sprinkle an inch or two of shavings and over all spread about three inches of soft dirt mixed with shavings. This makes a soft and elastic ground.

How Pigeons Travel.

The carrier pigeon, when traveling, never feeds. If the distance be long, it flies on without stopping to take nutriment and at last arrives thin, exhausted, and almost dying. If corn be presented to it, it refuses to eat, contenting itself with drinking a little water and then sleeping. Two or three hours later it begins to eat with moderation.

TREACHEROUS AMIGOS.

Filipinos Betray Confidence and Friendship of Americans.

WORSE THAN OLD TIME REDSKINS

Captain O'Connor, Just Returned From the Philippines, Cites Many Instances of Double Dealing of the Natives—Expert at Trickery.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Captain S. S. O'Connor, a former captain in the Ninth regiment of the national guard, who has just returned to New York from the Philippines, where he did service as a captain in the Forty-sixth volunteer infantry, spoke yesterday of the massacre of the Ninth United States infantry in the island of Samar. Captain O'Connor is one of the best informed of the returned volunteer officers on the natives in the southern part of the archipelago, as it was in that portion of the islands that he did most of his duty.

"The American people can form no idea of the treachery of the natives," he said. "They have been likened to the American Indian, but the comparison does not do justice to their capacity for betrayal. Such a body of fighters as the Ninth infantry are never would have been caught in such a trap by the Indians. The Indians never have learned to play the friend like the Filipino. A soldier in the western plains would be on his guard always against the redskins, but they cannot dissemble. They may ambush you and rush you at night, but they don't know how to play the 'amigo' trick as did the Filipinos.

Rebel Spies.

"That the Filipino is a past master in treachery I soon learned after getting in the field over there; consequently I decided to be as severe as possible. I was provost marshal in several towns and apparently was unduly harsh, but I found that the only way to meet the natives.

"In one of the towns south of Manila there was a barber named Lorenzo Mabano, who did a flourishing business, the soldiers patronizing his place generously. He appeared to be thoroughly loyal. I don't suppose there was any one in the town we suspected less than he. He spoke Spanish and used to tell us how much good American rule would do the people. One night a raid was made on a hotbed of insurgents. Among the prisoners taken with rifle in hand was our barber. Then it came out that after working in his shop all day he would sneak out to the rebel camps at night and disclose whatever information he had gleaned from his soldier customers during the day.

Snakes in the Grass.

"We could never be sure of our guides, though they would profess the deepest loyalty. The treachery of one of them was revealed by a ruse. He had acted for a scouting party which he had led to the bank of a stream where he said was a safe ford. The American commander noticed the place was perfectly adapted to an ambush and suspected the guide, who protested volubly against the suspicions. He was compelled to put on an American's uniform and then, at the point of several rifles, was sent ahead to cross the river. He had not gone far when a volley from native riflemen hidden on the opposite side ended his career.

"Sometimes after a volley would come from a certain spot and a dash would be instantly made there by our men nobody could be found but natives peacefully at work, although not two minutes had passed since the firing. There would be no trace of firearms, and the natives, though hauled up and sharply questioned, would be lazily unconcerned, their breathing being as slow as if they had just awakened from a sleep. They knew nothing of rebel soldiers or the hiding places of their guns. One brought his hoe down sharply to emphasize his statement. A metallic ring was heard, and the earth was dug up, revealing the man's gun, which he had buried."

Though the authorities insist that Major General Chaffee, commanding the military division of the Philippines, believes his present force there ample, their statements are not in accord with official expressions General Chaffee has had and which he has reported to the department.

The general says that the whole people of the Philippines are engaged in waging war upon the United States. The few Filipinos who are friendly to the United States are those holding offices.

A Fearful Crime.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 28.—"I killed a boy," said Tobin Hansen, a Dane, thirty-five years of age, when he walked into the central police station. "I killed him for money, and I only got 50 cents. That's not enough, so I give myself up." Hansen described the locality in which the deed had been committed, and the police found there the body of Samuel Morotte, son of a well known spice and coffee merchant of the same name.

Minister Kills Himself.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 28.—The Rev. Otto P. Lenk, aged twenty-five, pastor of St. John's German Lutheran church at Cullman, Ala., is dead from a bullet wound just over his heart, inflicted by a pistol in his own hand. It is supposed the death of Miss Minnie Hartung, to whom the minister was said to be engaged, was the cause of the suicide. The Rev. Mr. Lenk has relatives in Paterson, N. J.

The Stork on Time.

London, Oct. 28. The Duchess of Manchester, who was Miss Helena Zimmerman of Cincinnati, gave birth to a daughter Saturday. Both mother and child are doing well. The infant will receive the names Mary Alva Montagu.

ARE ANTAGONISTIC.

INTERESTS OF EMPLOYER AND HIRED HAND ARE NOT MUTUAL.

This Is the Declaration of N. O. Nelson—His Views on Profit Sharing and Co-operation—Leclaire as Its Founder Sees It.

Bishop Potter's first question, "How can workmen and their employers be helped to an understanding of the fact that their interests are mutual?" must be answered by another question, "Are their interests, as such, mutual?" In the large, as fellow citizens, as human brothers, their interests are mutual, but in their relation as employer and hired hand they conflict in a way which may in all fairness be called irrepressible. Can there be anything mutual in the division of a given joint product except in one of two ways, by contract or by equality? Contract is the present method and leads to disputes.

Because the laborer is not on equal footing with the capitalist employer he has formed unions, and because the unions have grown strong employers' associations have sprung up. Neither of these recognizes mutual interest, but only class interest. From class interest of a single trade the unions have federated into national bodies, and the employers in certain trades and in certain cities have joined forces for general lockouts and strike benefits. In these transitional steps the mutuality has been confined within the two broad classes. There has been conflict enlarged and intensified between "the workmen and employers."

Ameliorating measures, such as unions, voluntary arbitration, permanent boards of conciliation with powers of investigation and publicity and more or less judicial power, are useful and commendable, but they cannot go very near to the root of the evil nor heal the irreconcilable conflict of interests.

Even when such agreements are entered into as between the bituminous coal operators and miners and some of the building trades, where the two join hands to overcharge the public, there will still be the same conflict over the division of the spoils. The miner cares nothing if coal is dear to the seamstress or the day laborer. The operator is satisfied if combination with the workmen enables him to limit the output and raise his profits, but each side has a clear self interest in the division, in the amount to be paid as wages.

Few employers do their worst, some do the best they can, none is obliged to be unjust. It is practicable for any corporation or individual employer to relinquish advantages and power and make himself simply a leader and director, or he may go part way and improve the customary conditions; he may shorten the hours, improve the equipment, provide conveniences and comforts and divide some part of the profits. No one prevents him. He ought to do it, but will he do it? Despots might be benevolent, but by the tendency of human nature they have usually been tyrannical. Labor must struggle for its rights, not individually and alone, but by and for the class. As long as there are classes there must be a class struggle and need for class consciousness.

If, then, there is not in the wage system any mutual interest, what are the remedial measures available within the system and what substitutes are there for the system?

Your questions suggest various plans and measures for solving the ever recurring difficulties between capital and labor, and among them is profit sharing, to which you ask my particular attention.

Profit sharing in the technical sense means a payment to labor of something in excess of wages, contingent on the general profits. The payment may be in money, but, better still, in an interest in the working capital. The object should be to incorporate the employees into the responsible and coworking body. To the joint stock capital principle should be added the associated workers' idea, capital and labor joined in mutual interest and mutual obligations. Beginning with a small minority interest, the workers, including managers, should in time become the owners, thus accomplishing what Bishop Potter suggests in his letter.

The theory is valuable chiefly in the recognition of a mutuality in the results of joint effort. Practically it tends to bring master and men closer together, and it commonly leads to ownership by the workers. It can hardly be classed as a movement because it depends on the voluntary motion of employers who are bred to believe that all profit is the legitimate earnings of capital. To give more than the contract wages looks to them like charity or throwing money away. It has often been adopted with a view to getting more work out of men or of obviating strikes, but such schemes have rarely survived the first or second year.

Except as a measure of justice it should not be undertaken. Where so undertaken it will lead on to co-operation and self employment. This has been the course of such famous business concerns as Leclaire & Co., house painters and decorators; Godin & Co., iron works; Larouche-Joubert, paper makers, and Bon Marche.

Profit sharing in its broader sense—the equal sharing of all the earnings by those who create them, either as customers or workers—is embodied in what is technically called co-operation. This plan of business is to the common people what the corporation is to capital—the strength of union and the equality of pure democracy. It has risen to the dignity of a world movement, and in it can be truly said that the interests of employer and employed are mutual because they are one and the same people.

Underlying religion, politics and science there is the economic question, the means of supplying men's needs and desires. Man shall not live by bread alone, but he cannot live without it. We call subsistence a material means to a spiritual end, but it is so primary, so essential and so difficult that it becomes an end in itself. Only a few in any community escape from anxiety about making a living. If not harassed by the wolf, they are haunted by fear of it.

I have stood by the open excavation of the new underground railroad in New York city, looking at the men digging. They have told me they got $2 a day for fair days when the work could go on. Living is expensive in New York. These are not the submerged; they are the men of brawn and health. They are the "labor."

I have gone through the corridors of the fashionable hotels at midnight hours and looked on the diners and winers, the evening dress of men and women, with liveried waiters obsequiously serving the viands of all lands. These are the "employers."

Are the interests of the two classes mutual? Can easy going optimism conjure up any social relation between the two? Can any bridge span the chasm between them?

When I go through our factories and see fine, ablebodied, dexterous, earnest men working nine hours every day and every year a lifetime through, fashioning the uncouth raw material of wood and metal and marble into house material, I ask myself, "Will the 'laborer' have any of these polished and luxurious appliances in the home of his family or will they only go into the houses of the well to do, the mansions of the rich, the 'employer' class?" Are the interests of the laborer and the capitalist mutual in this work?

I know full well that many will say that money payment settles the whole score; but even if that were so, is there any mutuality when one makes and the other enjoys? "My people shall build houses and live in them; they shall possess the land and enjoy the fruits thereof," saith the Lord.

The editor asked me to forego modesty and give something of my own experience. The company with which I am connected adopted profit sharing fifteen years ago and has continued it satisfactorily ever since. In a majority of the years there have been dividends on wages of 5, 8 or 10 per cent; in several years no dividends. It has given us no trouble and no disappointments worthy of record. When dull business or new investments have stopped dividends, the employees have taken it in good part, which stockholders do not always do.

Eleven years ago we began building factories in the country on a 125 acre tract of land eighteen miles from St. Louis, where our general office and store still remain. At the same time we started a village adjoining. Our aim was to unite the freedom in all respects of the country with the conveniences and social advantages of the city. Summing up the story, or storiette, to date, Village Leclaire employs 160 men, 30 apprentices and 10 girls, one-third of whom live in Leclaire, the other two-thirds living in Edwardsville, a large old county town adjoining.

Two-thirds of the Leclaire residents own their homes, mostly built by the company and paid for by monthly installments. The houses are of varied style, aimed to be pretty, with three to six rooms, choice running water and electric light, mostly on lots of 100 feet front, fruit and shade trees, with garden in the rear and lawn and flower beds in front. We have winding roads, paved with cinders, sprinkled and bordered with sidewalks and shade trees.

We are part of the Edwardsville school district, with graded and high school, but we have our own kindergarten and a primary class. We have a good public hall for semimonthly lectures, spelling matches, debates, musicales, dancing classes and dances. We have a baseball ground, bowling alleys and billiard room, shower baths, fish and skating pond and library.

We are at this writing completing a dining room, evening buffet and reading and social room adjacent to the factories. No charge is made for any of these public utilities, the expenses being borne by the 200 workers and employers, the company acting as disbursing agent. The president and secretary of the company live in Leclaire, with factory workers as their only immediate neighbors, and most excellent neighbors they are. Edwardsville (4,200) is part of our social life, proud of us and joining in all our activity. We have no political organization, no rules, no police, no saloon, no dominating individual, no boss.

We are social and peaceable from choice.

Quite a portion of the employees are stockholders, and practically all the stockholders are hard workers in the business. I think we all consider ownership of the factory capital or even cash dividends secondary considerations, yet the purpose is to have the ownership pass into the hands of the workers, including all employees. Our different trades are all unionized, union wages prevail, and we have a nine hour day in ten hour trades. Perhaps we get as much work done, but why should that be the only or chief consideration?

No attempt has been made to force any reform. Indeed any particular reform has not been sought. By joint action of capital, management and labor the opportunities have been created; the use of them has been left entirely to individual choice. We have neither coerced nor preached nor excluded. Elective affinities, suggestive example, imitativeness, have been the makers of social and moral and esthetic Leclaire.

Our programme is so modest and simple and practical that almost any "employer and employed" may do likewise if they choose, varying in details according to circumstances.—N. O. Nelson in New York Journal.

MENDING POCKETKNIVES.

Sentimental Reasons That Lead People to the Cutler's Shop.

A man of an inquiring turn who had read on the front of a cutler's shop the sign "Pocketknives Rebladed and Rehandled," and who recalled the fact that when he was a boy he used to get a new blade put in sometimes when he broke one out of his knife, found, upon inquiry that boys still get new blades put in knives just as they used to, but that, as a matter of fact, the people who have pocketknives repaired are mostly older persons and that the knives are likely to be valued for their associations.

"I've carried that knife for fifty years," says one gentleman, and he hands over a knife that he's carried since he was a boy and that he'd hate to lose.

Many knives brought in for repairs are prized because they are gifts, or they were bought in some foreign country, or they just suit the hand of the man that uses them. There are various more or less sentimental reasons why a man may prefer to keep the old knife rather than discard it for a new one. Then it may be that in some other cases the knife is too valuable to be thrown away. So that first and last and for one reason and another, out of the vast number of pocketknives carried, a good many come in to be mended.

The repairs made to pocketknives are of a varied character. They may consist, for example, in the putting on of one new pearl side on a pearl handled knife to replace a side cracked or flawed. With long use the blade at the hinged end or the spring in the handle or the rivet in which the blade is held may get worn so that the knife blade won't close properly, or maybe the spring is no longer as it should be, flush with the back of the knife. In fact, a great many things can happen to a pocketknife, and of course the more blades the more things can happen, but the cutler repairs them all.

The phrase "rebladed and rehandled" suggested, of course, the idea of complete renewal, and the inquirer wondered if it might not be possible that with the repair of a knife at one part and another such a renewal might occur. And the cutler said that not only was it possible, but that sometimes it actually did happen that with successive renewals of its various parts the whole knife came sometimes to be entirely renewed, and then there was left of the original knife nothing.—New York Sun.

CURIOUS MEDICINES.

Prescriptions Which Were Used Early in the Eighteenth Century.

The following prescriptions which were published in 1734 show a degree of credulity hardly to be expected from "the author of modern chemistry and brother of the Earl of Cork." The book is said to be written by "the Honorable R. Boyle, Esq., late Fellow of the Royal Society," for the benefit of "those poor [illegible] of Families who cannot find or fee a Surgeon or a Doctor." Here are a few specimens:

For Convulsions, Especially In Children.—Take Earth-Worms, wash them well in White-wine to cleanse them, but so as that they may not die in the Wine; Then upon hollow Tiles or between them dry the Worms with a moderate Heat, and no further than that they may be conveniently reduced to Powder; to one Ounce of which add a pretty Number of Grains of Ambergrise, both to perfume the Powder (whose Scent of itself is [illegible]) and to make the Medicine the more [illegible] viors.

To Prevent the Toothache and Keep the Teeth Sound.—Let the Patient frequently rub his Teeth moderately with the Ashes that remain in Tobacco-Pipes, after the rest of the Body hath been consumed in Smoak; some time after washing (if need be) his Mouth with fair Water not too cold.

An Uncommon but Experienced Remedy For Dysenterical Fluxes.—Take the Bone or the Thigh of a hang'd Man (perhaps another may serve), calcine it to Whiteness, and having purg'd the Patient with an antimonial medicine, give him 1 Dram of this White Powder for one Dose, in some good Cordial, whether Conserve or Liquor.

A Choice External Remedy For a Sore Throat.—Take Millepedes alive, and [illegible] them up between the Foldings of a piece of Linnen, and apply them to the Throat in the form of a stay, which is to be kept on all Night.

For an Ague.—Take of the Bone called "Platella," of the Knee of a dead Man and having reduced it to fine Powder, give of it as much as will lie upon a [illegible] six-pence for one Dose in any [illegible] Conserve, or fit Vehicle. [illegible]

A Copying Ink.

To make an ink which will copy on dry paper, mix together aniline [illegible] water soluble, 30 parts; aniline [illegible] water soluble, 2 parts; ammonia alum, 16 parts; glycerin, 1,000 parts, and water enough to make 3,000 parts.

Early Silks.

Silk thread fabrics were brought from southern Persia and India to Greece as early as 325 B. C.

Alaskan Violins.

The Alaska Indians have a violin closely resembling in form the primitive instrument of the same kind used among the Persians and Turks. It has two strings and is played with a small bow.

The Orange.

The orange came to Europe from Africa about the year 1020. It was not known in England till the sixteenth century and was first planted in Australia in 1788.

Trade In Skulls.

A fairly brisk trade exists in England in skulls, and they fetch anything from 3 shillings to £5, according to their antiquity and rarity. Medical students are not the only persons who purchase them, for they are bought by private people and by museum authorities.

Strength of Granite.

It takes a weight of 24,500 pounds to crush a half inch cube of granite.

The Burmese Soung.

The Burmese soung is a harp, the body being modeled like a boat, with a long, high prow. The instrument has a scale from low A in the bass clef to F in the G clef. It is used to accompany vocal music.

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If the reformers displayed as much ingenuity and persistence as the men who try to beat the Australian ballot the world would stand a much greater chance of becoming better.

Hall Caine may try to take advantage of his election to the Manx parliament to the extent of endeavoring to get some of his rejected early manuscripts printed in the Record.

THE TRADES UNION REMEDY

How Conditions That Produce Discontent May Be Improved.

President George W. Perkins of the Cigar Makers' International union in a communication to the Chicago American, discussing the assassination of President McKinley and speaking for the trades union movement, says:

We abhor the cowardly assassin and the causes which create him and are anxious to eliminate both. The great question is how best to do this.

If it is true that abject poverty and the wide difference in the condition of the propertyless and the enormously rich are the prime causes of discontent, then it naturally follows that the best way is to adopt methods that will tend to bring about a more just distribution of the bounties of earth and the profits of labor.

We offer the trades union movement and system as the best. Trades unions shorten the hours of labor, increase wages and otherwise in a perfectly legal way improve the moral, material and intellectual welfare of their members. They in a measure bring about more contentment and peaceable, law abiding citizens than any other agency. No trades unionist ever assassinated a president.

Trades unions are gradually improving the condition of the masses and lifting up the depressed worker and causing a more equal distribution of the wealth which abounds in plenty for all. Down deep in the hearts and minds of all the people there exist deep resentment and horror for the assassin and the bloody deed that has stained the pages of our history, and we believe that there also exists an honest desire to prevent its repetition and by proper means such as will not interfere with the right of free speech and the freedom of the press.

We invite all to study the trades union movement and to give it their assistance and encouragement. Any reactionary measures born of hate and vindictive passion will be more dangerous to the perpetuity of our free institutions and the peace and happiness of the people of this country as a whole than any other agency.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

Results of the Use of Precautionary Measures In France.

In France, where formerly the number of accidents to workers was very large, an association of employers for the prevention of accidents to workmen has brought about a mighty improvement. This association, though only a few years old, has 2,700 members, employing about 280,000 workmen. It has its corps of engineers or inspectors who consult with the employers as to the measures of protection most feasible and efficacious in each factory or workshop. For an annual fee the employer has the services of these experts and the use of circulars, illustrations, educational documents, reports, etc.

It is declared that the percentage of accidents within the domain of the association has been reduced 40 per cent and that the intelligent use by employees of precautionary measures already tested would lower the annual accident record of the labor world 50 per cent. If the calculations of the International Labor congress at Berne in 1890 are correct and the total number of accidents in the industrial world in each year approximates 1,000,000, this saving of 50 per cent would mean the prevention of 500,000 serious accidents to workmen. The estimate of 1,000,000 accidents annually is by no means exaggerated, for Germany alone reports for one year 340,388 accidents to workmen, 6,989 causing death, 1,524 permanent incapacity and 44,273 permanent partial incapacity.

It was the consideration of such facts and figures that led Holland to take measures for the protection of her working classes and, in connection with these measures, to found a museum of security, where pictures, models and practical illustrations of all known successful devices for lowering industrial risk should be on exhibition. The scheme aroused deep interest, and the museum is consulted not only by Dutch employers and workers, but also by representatives of industries all over the world.

Crusade Against Injunctions.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has decided to begin a crusade against the practice of federal judges in issuing injunctions in labor troubles. At a recent meeting of the federation it was decided to request every Illinois congressman and both senators to petition congress to curtail the powers of the federal judges, and it was suggested that the federation send a delegation to President Roosevelt to ask him to embody such a request in his first message to congress.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this federation that such decisions as have been recently rendered by Federal Judges Kohlsaat and Baker in the injunction cases are calculated to produce a feeling of disrespect and contempt for the law as administered at present; and, be it further

Resolved, That the legislative committee be instructed to draw up a memorial to congressmen and senators of this state requesting that the federal laws of the United States be so modified as to curtail the arbitrary power of the federal judges of this country.

Deal With Organizations.

The cost of labor is one of the principal items that enter into competition between business men. No one can deny this. Then is it not a decided advantage to deal with an organization of labor that guarantees to the business man that his competitor is paying the same wages as he does? And, besides, there is not a union in existence which places the minimum wages above what a man can support a family upon comfortably. Union wages are always reasonable wages.—McManus in Chicago Inter Ocean.

JAPANESE LABOR.

Movement For Its Protection Begun by the Leisure Classes.

Japan has no laws for the protection of labor or restricting the employment of women and children, states Consul General Bellows at Yokohama in a report to the state department dealing with labor conditions in that empire. Considerable agitation, he says, has risen of late looking to the better protection of labor; but, strangely enough, it has come principally from the educated and professional or leisure classes rather than from the laborers themselves. It is the opinion of Mr. Bellows that the industrial and economic conditions of Japan would hardly warrant the close restrictive measures such as are enforced in England and the United States, but he states as his belief that a labor bill will be introduced at the next session of the diet.

Mr. Bellows incloses a number of newspaper articles written by native Japanese, which disclose a distinct divergence of views on the subject of labor. One of them deprecates the agitation of socialistic subjects and asserts that the gulf between the rich and the poor of Japan is not comparable to that between the plutocrat and the pauper in the western world. The content of the working classes this writer attributes to the lack of ostentation in the lives of the rich Japanese people, who usually prefer to avoid any display of extravagance.

Another newspaper article states that Japanese children under ten years and some of scarcely five or six years are largely employed in factories, that men and women are made to work for "injuriously excessive long hours" and that eighteen hours a day are often worked. It also calls attention to the fact that a Japanese railway company paying dividends of 30 and 40 per cent pays its laborers $5 and $6 a month and works them from fourteen to seventeen hours a day.

The Asahi, a Japanese newspaper, deplores the lack of skilled labor in Japan on the ground that it seriously hinders the introduction of foreign capital into the empire, which is so earnestly desired by Japanese financiers.

Labor and Capital.

Simon Burns, the president of the Window Glass Workers' association and the general master workman of the anti-Parsons faction of the Knights of Labor, has been elected a director of the American Window Glass company. Sitting on the same board with the representative of the workingmen are P. A. B. Widener and W. L. Elkins, the Philadelphia capitalists.

The Window Glass Workers' association owns some stock in the glass combine, and in consideration of this it was decided to give the association representation on the board. The workers were asked to select a man. They chose their president, and the stockholders of the company elected him a director.

The Window Glass Workers' association is said to be the richest labor organization in the world. It has less than 5,000 members, of whom many are Belgians. During the steel workers' strike they contributed $5,000 to the Amalgamated association.

German Laborers Out of Work.

There is a continuous scarcity of work in Germany. Consul General Hughes has sent reports to the state department showing that in the mining districts and in the centers of the iron working and machine making regions short hours, dismissal of hands and cutting down of wages are general. In the month of July, 1900, when the depression of business in general was felt for the first time on the labor market, the decrease of employed laborers amounted to only 3 per cent, while in July of this year their already much reduced number decreased by a further 5 per cent.

There is a marked increase in the number of men applying for work at the public labor offices. In July, 1900, for every 100 open places 122.2 applicants were counted. This year their number ran up to 169.5.

Hawaii Needs More Laborers.

Henry E. Cooper, territorial secretary of Hawaii, had a conference the other day with Secretary Hitchcock and submitted his annual report as acting governor of Hawaii. The report makes a number of important recommendations, a feature of it being its treatment of the labor question. Mr. Cooper reports that there is urgent need for laborers from outside the territory. He shows that during the last fiscal year between 4,000 and 5,000 Japanese laborers left Hawaii, while only about 500 such laborers entered the territory. Approximately the same proportion of entries and departures holds good with respect to Chinese and other labor, making the bringing in of labor from outside necessary. Legislation having this end in view is recommended.

A Preacher Delegate.

Federal Labor union, No. 9,302, of Dwight, Ill., has elected the Rev. Sheldon A. Harris, vice president of the Illinois State federation, to represent it at the convention of the American Federation of Labor that meets at Scranton, Pa., in December. He will be the first preacher that ever attended the federation as a delegate.

Rev. Mr. Harris was a journeyman woodworker in his younger days. For about seven years previous to being ordained to the ministry he worked at his trade in Chicago and studied nights under Professor Graham Taylor of the Chicago commons. When a mixed union of workers was organized in Dwight, he became a member of Federal Labor Union, No. 9,302, and carries a workingman's card of that organization.

GLEANINGS.

There are 1,674 postoffices in North Carolina in which the compensation of the postmasters is less than $50 a year.

English mail for Australia is delivered in thirty-one days when sent by way of the United States, the quickest route.

There are over 4,000 hospitals in the United States where $25,000,000 worth of gratuitous services are annually rendered.

Swiss papers record a decline in the export of wood carvings and attribute it to the lack of variety in the carvings, the few subjects being monotonously repeated.

It is reckoned that a block of lava weighing thirty tons, thrown out by Vesuvius during its last eruption, took ten times the power of the largest ocean steamer's engines to eject it.

At a rough estimate the total amount of income taxes which Americans in England are compelled to pay for John Bull's support is $5,000,000 a year. All whose incomes are below $800 a year escape free.

A queer instance of the way in which the world is progressing is the announcement in The Athenæum that the crown prince of Siam is going to publish a volume of essays on the war of the Polish succession as the result of his studies at Oxford university.

BETWEEN THE ACTS.

Mary Mannering is now announced as a future Lady Macbeth.

Adelaide Ristori will shortly celebrate her eightieth birthday.

A play by Victor Hugo is to be acted soon for the first time on any stage.

Cecil Raleigh is writing a play in four acts for Mrs. Langtry called "A Woman's Tragedy."

Edward Harrigan will play Uncle Tom in W. A. Brady's production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Clyde Fitch's play, "The Last of the Dandies," has been produced at Her Majesty's theater, in London.

Thomas Nast, Jr., son of the famous cartoonist, has made his debut in vaudeville as a lightning sketch artist.

Duse and Gustavo Salvini are to appear in D'Annunzio's tragic poem, "Francesca da Rimini," at Rome.

Sada Yacco and Otto Kawakami made a successful Japanese version of the "Merchant of Venice" in Paris.

E. S. Willard will shortly produce "The Cardinal," a play by Gilbert Parker, author of "The Seats of the Mighty."

It is stated that Ada Rehan will play an extended engagement as a stock star at Morosco's Grand Opera House, San Francisco.

THE ROYAL BOX.

The German empress completed her forty-third year on Oct. 22. Her majesty is just three months and five days older than the emperor.

The young king of Spain will presently begin a series of visits to the various courts of Europe, previous to his ascending the throne next May.

The queen of Spain likes good music and during her residence at San Sebastian in summer never fails to invite Sarasate to her palace for some private soirees.

The sultan of Johore during his recent visit to Baden-Baden took his first ride in an automobile and upon its conclusion at once ordered two such vehicles from Paris.

The czar of Russia seems to be a costly visitor when he goes on a state mission. His trip to France will cost the government of that country nearly 3,000,000 francs.

The khedive of Egypt is anxious to introduce Swiss cattle into his country and at the conclusion of his recent visit to Europe took a number of these cattle with him to Cairo.

THE REVIEWER.

All Russian roads lead to Peking Constantinople, Bombay and Calcutta—Japan and America.

Connecticut has joined the procession of states seeking a new constitution She wants to pass out of the basswood age.—Atlanta Constitution.

The indictment, trial, conviction and sentence of a Nebraska murderer, all in half an hour, indicates that criminal trials may yet rival divorce suits in swiftness.—Kansas City Journal.

The Chinese are right in at least one thing. Peking is not a treaty port, but the interested powers can make it one with a few strokes of the pen, and the protests of the native government will simply be received and placed on file.—Detroit Free Press.

At a girls' college in West Virginia a freshman was hazed by being compelled to dance in the street and then to walk barefooted through a bed of mortar. What a refining influence college education does have upon women!—Buffalo Express.

PERT PERSONALS.

Lord Rector Andrew Carnegie! Heeh, mon, but doesn't it have an awesome sound?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The future Mrs. Depew speaks four languages. That ought to be sufficient to hold Chauncey.—Washington Post.

Secretary Gage says he is opposed to hoarding money. He needn't expect Russell Sage's support now.—Chicago Record-Herald.

If Mr. Yerkes gets hold of the St. Petersburg street railway system, Nicholas will know what a real czar is like. Indianapolis Times.

Chauncey Depew is a downright disappointment. He is going to get married, and the boys can't have any real fun with him on so solemn a subject.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Girls' Feet.

"Girls between the ages of 16 and 18 generally have big feet," said a fashionable shoemaker, "and they are at such periods of their lives disposed to be fat and flabby, but at 22 a remarkable change takes place. The foot then completely subsides, the flabbiness disappears, the flesh of the foot becomes firmer, the muscles and tendons get stronger and the bones become well set. Altogether a great difference is noticeable.

"Yes, we have great difficulty with girls of about 17 or thereabouts, for then they require a shoe large as a full grown woman. When they get older and the foot becomes settled, new boots made on the old last will be found too large, and it is only when the young ladies complain that their new shoes are too big that we know the foot has undergone the change just described. Then explanations have to be given, but the shoemaker doesn't mind that so much, for a woman as she grows older likes to be told that her foot is getting smaller.

"After 40 the feet of a woman go back to the fat and flabby state, and herein grows the trouble of the shoemaker, who has to state in explanation why the last pair of shoes do not fit that the cause lies in the fact that her feet are getting bigger.

"No, I don't think that cycling increases the size of a girl's foot. True, one or two of our lady customers have asked us to make their new boots a shade larger, but this difficulty is got over by making them 'full.' We have never altered the length."—Washington Star.

Books Boys Should Read.

Child life, like grown life, has its troubles, and the refuge is in the imagination. Let the mind be exercised in the best books, and the escape will be into a holy land. The liking for works of the imagination should then be cultivated as a normal growth, not killed as a weed. Besides furnishing us with resources for pleasure and an escape from care, the best works of the imagination are better than most historical composition. They make other times living and real and are as little likely to mislead us as history is, which by its selections and evasions has as often been the handmaid of falsehood as of fact—history, which so loves the mountain peaks and so seldom touches the lowlands. In the great writers, always and everywhere, sin comes up for judgment before a jury of the peers of the realm, and righteousness and, in some way not always patent to us at first its reward. The writer holds the balance even. He has gone over the evidence for us, and his decision is as clear as is that of the chief justice. What do we care what the Macbeth of Scottish history was when Shakespeare has drawn the Macbeth of all the generations? The great writer is the student of emotions, passions, principles, of which wars and constitutional amendments are only the dry recorded results —Professor Morse in Harper's Bazar.

Spinsters In Clover.

In Denmark there's a premium on spinsterhood. A celibacy insurance company has been founded, and between an insurance policy and a husband a Danish maiden's heart is rent with indecision If the holder of a policy in the celibacy is still unmarried at 40, she is considered immune and gets a life annuity. If she marries before 40, she forfeits her policy and premiums. In Sweden and Norway there are several old maids' homes, and at least one of them is a most attractive institution. A very wealthy man, dying more than 200 years ago, left most of his fortune to the old maids among his descendants.

A superb home was built and furnished and managed by salaried trustees Any old maid who can prove blood relationship to the founder of the institution is entitled to a place in the home. She has a private suit of rooms, a private servant, private meals and is subject to no rules save such as ordinary good behavior demands.

The Guestroom.

The day has gone by when the guest has the pleasantest room in the house Now the mother's room and the living room occupy the favored parts, while less desirable quarters are given to the drawing room and the guest chamber. Said a young housewife in reply to a remonstrance from her husband when she chose for her own room the prettiest in the house: "I may come to love my neighbor as myself, but I can never hope to love her 365 times as well. That I should certainly have to do if I devote this room to her use for the one night that she will average in our house in a year, while I should be living in an undesirable room the remaining 364."

Table Linen.

It is almost as essential that table and bed linen shall be properly hung out so that they shall be well washed. If they are allowed to dry out of shape, stretching and pulling them straight wears them much more than use. Hang tablecloths and sheets evenly across the line, ends down. The warp threads are much stronger than the woof. If stretched habitually lengthwise, the things will split along the fold. Indeed, everything washable lasts longer if hung to dry so that the weight while wet comes mainly upon the long way threads.

A Postmistress General.

Few people have ever heard of a postmistress general, but one did exist and so long ago as the early part of the eighteenth century. The Countess Gildenlove, or Dorothea Krag as she was known officially, was a Dane, and she filled the office of postmistress general in her native land from 1703 to 1711. Her methods were somewhat crude, but from them have sprung the present postal system of that country, which are perhaps the best in the world.

Move Your Bed From the Wall.

Among the rules given by a physician to promote longevity is one forbidding the placing of the bed against the wall, says the Jacksonville Times-Union and Citizen. This is in accord with the advice of another scientist, who demonstrated some time ago that the layer of air within a few inches of the wall of the average bedroom, with no ventilator but the window, is not disturbed by that draft.

Another Prophecy.

An assemblage of bloomer clad ladies dined together on Jan. 1, 1851, in New York. Speeches were delivered and prophecies made that the second half of the century would witness the emancipation of woman and the reform of her dress and that before the eighteen hundreds had run out the petticoat would be universally shed. The prophecy has not been quite fulfilled.

HAD TO HAVE THE MODEL.

How a New York Artist Managed to Secure Suitable Apartments.

An agent for a large apartment house on West Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue, was approached the other day in his office by a young man who desired to rent an apartment with a view to having it. The agent and the stranger spent an hour or more in the building, and when the young man agreed that the fifth or the very top floor was just what he wanted. The terms were agreed upon, and the prospective tenant was to occupy the room on the Monday following.

"I'm an artist," he told the agent, "and that is why I like the top floor. There is plenty of light."

The agent concurred.

"Now, one very important thing I had forgotten," he went on. "There is a young lady who will visit me for several hours every day. She poses for me. Would there be any objection?"

"There most certainly would be," answered the agent. "In the first place, I couldn't rent the apartment to you under those conditions, and in the second place I know the other tenants would object.

The artist tried to explain that artists had to have models, but the agent would not consent that the model should pose in the house for which he was responsible.

"I'm sorry," said the artist finally, "I never expect to find a more desirable building for a studio."

"I'm sorry, too," responded the agent. Then the two men parted.

The next day found the artist again in the agent's office. In company with him was a beautiful young woman who looked radiantly happy, and the redolence of orange blossoms seemed to permeate the room.

"Well," began the young man, as soon as the agent appeared, "I've fixed it. It will be all right and so the other fellow can't object. This is the young lady I spoke to you about yesterday. She is my model—that is, she was yesterday, but now she's both my model and my wife.

"You see," he continued, "I had the apartment, and I explained to her—I mean Mrs. —— that I couldn't live while she posed for me.

"We talked it all over severing our business relations and found that we had loved each other for a long time. We were married at the Little Church Around the Corner last night. If you have any doubts, I have taken pains to have the marriage certificate with me." And he produced the manuscript.

"Now, if you have any contract to sign I'm ready."

"But how do you and your wife expect to live in that apartment? We don't allow cooking in it," protested the agent.

The astonished bridegroom and surprised bride looked at each other in amazement.

That was a quandary they had not anticipated.

"Well," said the agent, "seeing as you like that apartment so well and as it has brought about your marriage I'll compromise on a chafing dish. That's no gas or oil stoves."

"What do you think about the proposition?" asked the husband.

"Why, it makes no difference to me," she replied. "I'm supposed to pay for cook."

"Oh, that's so," said the husband. "I agree to do the cooking. Oh, you can use a chafing dish."

The lease was then signed.—New York Times.

DRESS HINTS.

Brown eyes and a brown dress don't go together.

The tan shades are not often becoming for slim figures.

Black satin immediately throws the shoulders round shoulders.

Blue eyed girls should wear blue as often as possible.

A small toque is excessively unbecoming above a large round face.

The color of the eyes should determine the choice of the dress and millinery.

A little woman with a thin face may fancy herself in a Gainsborough hat, but she is very wrong—very wrong.

Stripes narrower than an inch are said to tend to make one look slim; wider than an inch they increase one's breadth.

Dull black is the best choice for the gray haired woman, while a brunette may wear something brilliantly black if she really wishes to look her best.

A blond may wear pure white to advantage, but a brunette nearly always looks better in cream colored goods. This ought to be more generally realized.

Tucks and stripes running down the dress become the dumb type of woman. The tall thin, angular beauty should have neither stripes and tucks running around her dress, and she will be surprised to see how much her appearance will be improved.

Antiquity of Fishing.

Probably no branch of industry can lay claim to greater antiquity than that of fishing. Its origin would seem to be coeval with the earliest efforts of human ingenuity, for the oldest monuments of antiquity show the fisherman in full possession of the implements of his craft, and even those tribes of savages who have learned neither to keep flocks nor to till the fields are skilled in the construction of the hook, the fish spear and the net. The earliest civilization of the western Mediterranean was begun with fishing. Sidon, which means "fishery," was originally a fishing village, and its enterprising inhabitants devoted their attention mainly to the collection of a certain kind of mollusks, from which they prepared the famous Tyrian purple, more highly for the richness and beauty of its hues than any other dye known to the ancients.

For a Bruise.

If the skin is not badly broken, hold the injured part in water as hot as you can bear it for a few minutes, then apply hazeline on a piece of soft cotton wool and cover with oiled silk. Damp the cotton wool often with the hazeline, and the bruise will heal in a wonderfully short time.

Strife and Deception.

"Life is nearly all strife and deception," said the mournful man.

"That's true," answered Mr. Fatson. "When you aren't making a futile attempt to coerce the cook, you've got to be jollying the janitor."—Washington Star.

At the Church Door.

"Are you one of the wedding party?" asked Mr. Fresh, the usher.

"Only the groom. Don't mind me," replied the prospective victim.—Baltimore World.

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AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turfing and grading in the city at short notice

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loam and Turf.

Orders left at his residence, corner of Richards avenue and South street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Ham (successor to S. S. Fletcher & Co.) Market street, will receive prompt attention

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New from all parts of the world in the Herald.

THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1901.

CITY BRIEFS.

Who repairs your shoes? John Mott, 34 Congress St.

The roar of the ocean could be plainly heard in the city on Monday evening.

Several important changes are to take place among local business men within the next ten days.

Is it a burn? Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. A cut? Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At your druggists.

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Burdock Blood Bitters cures it promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.

Music Lessons on Violin, Cornet, Mandolin and Banjo. R. L. Reinewald, Bandmaster U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court street.

Hood's Sarsaparilla acts on the mucous membrane through the blood, reduces inflammation, establishes healthy action, and radically cures all cases of catarrh.

There was a meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. on Monday afternoon. It was voted to hold a rummage sale on Nov. 14, 15 and 16, in a tent on the grounds in the rear of the association building.

Major David Urch, who was appointed by this city and the surrounding towns to lay out the boundary lines has completed his work and replaced all line marks. The state law demands that this shall be done at least once in seven years.

NINETY DAYS EACH.

Willie Clark and "Dido" Lynch in Police Court Again.

At the Tuesday morning session of police court, Judge Adams presiding Willie Clark, for an assault on his wife Blanche, was sent to the county farm for a term of ninety days The costs were $5.36 It has been quite a while since the Clarks were in police court but they are due about once or twice a year

Jeremiah Lynch who was arrested Monday night for drunkenness, was also ordered to go to the county farm for three months and ordered to pay costs of $5.36 "Dido" made a disclosure and may, under the law, escape serving the sentence.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

New Light Vessels and Wireless Telegraph Asked For.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The annual report of the United States lighthouse board asks authority to construct five new light vessels and several new light tenders, and also for an appropriation to enable it to install a wireless system of telegraphy between such points in the lighthouse establishment as shall seem to call for it.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

On Monday afternoon the woman's auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian association held a meeting at the association rooms on Congress street and made plans for a rummage sale which is to take place this month. The proceeds of this sale will help swell the building fund, so all will want to help.

The membership of the association is increasing daily.

The committee which has the matter in charge met on Monday evening to make arrangements for the workers tea to be held on November 19th. State Secretary Dummett will be present.

The first Sunday meeting was held at the rooms on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3, at four o'clock. A good number was present and much interest was manifested.

The educational classes are making arrangements for organization.

OBSEQUIES.

The body of Burley A. Brooks, who died in Portland on Monday, was received in Eliot today and given interment in the family lot in Mount Pleasant cemetery the funeral director being Mr. Oliver W. Ham The age of the deceased was forty-seven years, ten months and seventeen days. Death was caused by heart disease.

If you want to witness a good clean comedy, go to Music hall tonight.

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived Nov. 5 Schooners Rebub 66, Gleason St Andrews for Salem, with lumber E T. Hamor, Gloucester for Portland light

Sailed, Nov 4. Steamer Charles F. Mayer, Baltimore, barge Number Nineteen, do.

PERSONAL NEWS AND SOCIETY NOTES.

John W. Leavitt and son visited Exeter on Sunday.

Col. R. N. Elwell of Exeter, was in town on Monday.

Thomas J. Burke of Portland, passed Sunday with his parents in this city.

Miss Hattie L. Davis went to Boston on Sunday to pass the week with friends.

James Hefferman of Bartlett street is now employed at the ship yard at New London, Conn.

Dr. F. E. Potter is making arrangements for the erection of a new building on Vaughan street.

Miss Josephine F. Prescott of Boston, passed Sunday with her sister, Miss Mary E. Prescott, Middle street.

Mrs. George Humphrey of New Castle avenue who has been visiting relatives in Madison, Me., has returned home.

John Witherell of Boston, passed Sunday in this city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hanscom, Maplewood avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Ballou and little daughter, Helen F., of Newburyport, passed Sunday with friends in this city.

Dennis J. Sullivan of Woodbury avenue has entered the shipyard at New London, Conn., as apprentice to the shipbuilder.

Mrs. George W. Tucker of State street, is to pass the winter with her daughter at Annapolis, Md., and will leave for the south in a few weeks.

Miss Mabel L. Shedd, who during her vacation visited the Pan-American exposition, and later relatives in Brooklyn, N. Y., has returned home.

Mrs. Fred A. Noyes and two children left Sunday for Bangor, where Mr. Noyes is located. They will later move to Bar Harbor for the winter.

Henry Neal, second assistant lightkeeper at Boon island, is enjoying a fortnight's leave of absence on the mainland, which he is passing in Kittery.

Adrian Vermeule, Jr., of New York and one of the leading owners of the much talked of High Pasture building lots, is making a short stay at York Beach.

Mr. Harry Adlington of Kittery, operator on the Boston & Maine railroad, has been transferred from the Londonderry station to the South Berwick, Me., station.

Capt. James Sylvester and son, James, and Dr. Boylston of this city left here Sunday night for Topsan, Me., near the New Brunswick line, on a week's gunning trip.

Miss Augusta H. LeGro, who has for several years been bookkeeper at H. C. Hopkins & Co's store has completed her duties, and will soon be united in marriage to Charles M. Sheppard. The event takes place on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 28th.

First Sergt. Thomas R Wilson and Corp Arthur Gilligan of the United States artillery have arrived in San Francisco on their way home to this city. Both young men have been in service in the Philippines for over two years.

Best quality Prints 5c., at Parmenter's Anniversary sale.

OBITUARY.

Nancy M. Scott.

The death of Mrs. Nancy M. Scott, widow of Haven Scott, occurred at the home of relatives in this city today, her age being seventy years. Her husband was at one time keeper of the county farm at Brentwood.

GEN. MILES HERE.

Gen Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., passed through this city, bound east, today. Gen. Miles alighted from his car and took lunch in the railroad restaurant.

DIFFERENCES SETTLED.

The painters of a local firm, who had some dispute over hours and wages, have settled the questions with their employer and no trouble will result.

The Wrong Mr. Wright at Music hall tonight.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

RELIABLE AND GENTLE.

"A pill's a pill," says the saw. But there are pills and pills. You want a pill which is certain, thorough and gentle. Mustn't gripe. DeWitt's Little Early Risers fill the bill. Purely vegetable Do not force but assist the bowels to act. Strengthen and invigorate. Small and easy to take. At Philbrick's Pharmacy.

MAY DELAY OPENING.

Misunderstanding Between Amesbury Selectmen and E, H & A. Road.

EXETER, Nov. 5.—Some misunderstanding has arisen between the selectmen of Amesbury and the management of the Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury street railway, which is liable to delay the opening of the Haverhill extension of the line.

When the selectmen granted the franchise last spring one of the requirements was that the streets should be left at an even grade with the tracks and this, it is said, the company has failed to maintain.

With the exception of grading the streets through which the tracks are laid, the work is practically completed on the Amesbury end and there is nothing to prevent the running of cars between Amesbury and Newton.

One of the best shows of the season will be offered at Music hall tonight.

NATURE'S FORCES TOO GREAT.

Prof. Moore Thinks the Use of Explosives to Prevent Hail Storms Must Be Futile.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Prof. Willis L. Moore, acting secretary of agriculture, has issued an official statement concerning the matter of the attempted prevention of hail storms by the use of explosives from specially designed cannon. Brief reference is made to the renewed interest in the subject lately in France and Italy, and to the apparatus now in use in conducting the experiment. The professor then says, in part:

"Scientists, both in America and Europe, declare that hail storms can not be prevented by the use of cannon and explosives of even greater power than has been used, or that it is possible for men to use, and they base their belief upon such knowledge as science has revealed.

Several thousand shooting stations have been established in Italy and France during the past two years, but reports received from them give no definite data in support of the success of the experiments.

"The great processes going on in the atmosphere are conducted on too large a scale for any man or any nation to control them. The energy expended by nature in the production of a hail storm, a tornado or a rain storm probably exceeds the combined energy of all the steam engines and explosives in the world."

The Herald has all the latest news.

FRENCH PROFANITY.

The Experience of a Man Who Tried to Learn It.

Herman Knickerbocker Viele, author of "The Inn of the Silver Moon," gives an amusing account of his efforts to acquire French profanity. Upon his first visit to the land of the lively Gaul he was provided with a vocabulary that served its purpose only so long as things went well. When things went ill, he found himself without a natural outlet for his feelings. Accordingly he set to work to find out what Frenchmen say when they are "mad."

The first experiment was at a restaurant, when from a neighboring table he overheard a slight dispute between the waiter and a guest. The guest had ordered a small bottle of red wine, and the waiter had brought a large bottle of white wine.

"I do not want it," said the guest.

"I am sorry," said the waiter, "but monsieur must drink it, for, unfortunately, the cork is drawn."

Mr. Viele waited breathless for the explosion.

"This," said the Frenchman, bringing his hand down with violence to the table, "is very extraordinary!" C'est bien extraordinaire—no more—and the waiter quailed before it. The traveler made a note of the expression and uses it still when much provoked, but he waited several days for another lesson.

This came on the top of an omnibus. All the seats were taken, but a stout man insisted upon climbing up. At first he contented himself with wabbling from one pair of feet to another, but presently he attempted to insert himself between a slender person and his wife. The slender one bore this in silence until a more vigorous wriggle on the part of the intruder knocked off his hat. Then, goaded past endurance, he exclaimed, "Monsieur ces not polite!" The stout man climbed down abashed by merited rebuke, and the traveler made another note.

This was not encouraging, but Mr. Viele did not give up hope till one day he nearly was run down by a cab, and, having no "cuss word" at hand, he raised his cane and gave the offender a sharp rap on the shoulders. It was a rash act, that might have brought trouble, but apprehension faded before the joy of promised knowledge. The cabman lashed his horse and, going, turned across his shoulder to make a face.

"Soiled pig!" he called back angrily.

The novelist gives these as his reasons for believing the French unequal to the demands of golf.

Rich Foods.

Figs, dates, raisins and prunes are rich food substances of a most nutritious character. When deprived of skins and seeds, they are very digestible. Nuts are rich in fat and form a very wholesome food, with which, however, there should be taken fruit or other bulky food to prevent concentration.

Mount McKinley.

The highest mountain peak in North America is called Mount McKinley. It is in Alaska, and it is 20,464 feet high.

MAY BE A BLUFF.

French Squadron Sent After Turkey Back In Toulon.

Paris, Nov. 1.—Late last night the following dispatch was received from Toulon:

"The complete Mediterranean squadron returned to Toulon this evening and anchored in the roadstead."

This would include Admiral Caillard's division, whose departure has thus been either countermanded or postponed. If the dispatch be correct, it would imply that the government has received news from Constantinople which has not yet been divulged and which has induced a change of plan.

It was reported that Admiral Caillard had been ordered to cruise within reach of a dispatch boat for possible further instructions, and it is significant that the torpedo boat destroyer Hallebarde left Toulon at full speed during the afternoon to rejoin the squadron.

The decision to make a naval demonstration against Turkey was taken at a meeting of the cabinet Tuesday at which M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, explained the sultan's procrastination regarding the French demands.

Admiral Caillard's squadron consists of the armored cruisers Amiral Pothuau, Chanzy and Latouche-Treville, the second class cruisers Du Chayla and Cassard and the third class cruiser Galilee. The crews aggregate 2,280 men, but the vessels will also carry landing parties.

Expulsion of Kanakas.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 1.—The steamship Moana, which has arrived from Australia, brings the news that the Kanaka expulsion bill is to be made law by the federal authorities of Australia. The bill provides for the gradual expulsion of blacks of the Pacific islands from Australia. In four years fewer and fewer blacks will be allowed, and in 1904 all immigration will be stopped, while in 1906 every Kanaka in Australia will be expelled from the country. Sugar planters say their trade will be ruined. Labor is jubilant.

A $70,000 Blue Diamond.

New York, Nov. 1.—A blue diamond weighing twenty-two and a half karats and worth $70,000, foreign value, was recently passed through the customs house in the ordinary course of business. It had been cut, but unset. The duty is 10 per cent ad valorem. The appraisers say that but one other blue diamond of this size is known to be in existence and that it is in some European collection.

Buller Immensely Popular.

London, Nov. 1.—General Buller yesterday proceeded to Aldershot, whence he finally departs today. The authorities are striving to keep the hour a secret from the troops in order to avoid a demonstration, which the officials are of the opinion will be undesirable. There is no doubt that a large part of the troops are indignant at the general's dismissal.

A Remarkable Old Woman.

La Salle, Ill., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Cynthia Prentice, who lived at Utica, near here, is dead at the age of 104. She has four children living, aged eighty-two, eighty, sixty-six and sixty respectively. Besides her children Mrs. Prentice leaves 27 grandchildren, 63 great-grandchildren and 24 great-great-grandchildren. Prior to her fatal illness she was never sick.

Work For Fifteen Thousand Men.

Hartford City, Ind., Nov. 1.—All the factories included in the American Window Glass company and the Independent Glass company, numbering nearly 100 plants and representing 95 per cent of the total capacity of the United States, resumed last night, giving employment to 15,000 men who have been idle since last May.

Cebu Chief Surrenders.

Manila, Nov. 1.—General Hughes, the American commander on the island of Samar, has received the surrender of the chief of the Cebu insurgents, with 150 rifles, 60 officers and 470 men. The surrender was brought about by the people, who made a demand for the restoration of peace.

Kaiser's Tribute to Von Ketteler.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—Emperor William has telegraphed the German Protestant community in Shanghai that he will give an altar and windows to the new church there in memory of Baron von Ketteler, the murdered German minister to China.

Glasgow Has Bubonic Plague Again.

Glasgow, Nov. 1.—The bubonic plague has reappeared here during the week. Four suspected cases were removed from the Central Station hotel, belonging to the Caledonian railway, and one died yesterday.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

President Roosevelt has promised to visit the Charleston (S. C.) exposition on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12.

The Standard Oil company is to establish a refinery at Port Richmond, Cal., and a new steamship line to the orient.

Henry C. Baird, oldest member of the Bradford county (Pa.) bar, died at Athens, Pa., yesterday, aged eighty-one years.

Cresceus, driven by George H. Ketcham, at Minneapolis, Minn., yesterday, failed to break his own record of 2:02¼, going the mile in 2:05½.

The steamship Roanoke has arrived from Nome, bringing 600 passengers. The Roanoke is the last boat of the season of the Nome passenger fleet.

A Boer colony will be established in Wyoming. A tract of 200,000 acres has been secured for the purpose in the valley of the Green river in Sweetwater county.

IRISH PATRIOTS HERE.

Redmond, McHugh and O'Donnell on a Six Weeks' Tour.

IRELAND'S SORROW FOR M'KINLEY.

Oppression, but No Anarchy, In the Green Isle—Boer Question Supplants Home Rule For the Time Being. Glad to Be In Land of Free Speech.

New York, Nov. 1.—To explain the objects of the United Irish league during a tour of six weeks in the United States John E. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists in the British parliament, accompanied by Patrick A. McHugh and Thomas O'Donnell, fellow members of the house of commons, arrived yesterday from Queenstown on the White Star liner Majestic.

They were met at quarantine by a delegation consisting of former Representative John F. Finerty of Chicago, Edward C. Loftus, Charles Coleman, P. M. Sweeney, John McCluskey, General James R. O'Beirne and F. O'Connor, representing the Amalgamated Irish Societies. At the dock representatives of more than seventy Irish-American societies crowded about the gangplank. Because of a dissension there was no delegation from the central council of the United Irish League of America to meet the incoming voyagers.

"I desire to record," said Mr. Redmond, "as my first expression on landing on American soil that the news of the terrible assassination of President McKinley was received with profound sorrow by every one in Ireland, and notwithstanding that we are oppressed in our own country anarchy has no foothold or sympathizers there.

United In Ireland's Cause.

"I never said the separation of Ireland from England was not desired," he said. "That is inconsistent with everything that I have said during the last twenty years. This delegation, composed of men who were for a time bitterly hostile to each other, shows that we have united for the advancement of Ireland's cause.

"I am told that Mr. Michael Davitt when here said that the fight for home rule had been practically abandoned by the Irish members in an effort to get justice for the Boers. The fact is that for the time being the Boer question supplants the question of home rule because it is the burning question of the day."

Mr. McHugh, who for two months before taking passage had been an inmate of Kilmainham prison for an article against packing juries published in his newspaper, the Sligo Champion, said he was glad to come to the United States, where free speech was not considered a crime. Mr. McHugh represents North Kerry.

Thomas O'Donnell, M. P., is a young man representing Leitrim and is known for a recent speech in the house of commons, where for two hours he spoke in Celtic and finally was declared out of order.

Captain John A. Wright, chief boarding officer, thought Mr. McHugh was "Skin the Goat," or James Fitzharris, of Phoenix park notoriety and had ordered Patrick Weldon, a boarding officer, to seize the Irishman and take him to the barge office.

Mrs. Redmond and Miss Dalton, a sister-in-law of Mr. Redmond, are with the party. On Sunday evening a mass meeting will be held at Carnegie hall.

Hearst Summoned For Contempt.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Judge Elbridge Hanecy of the circuit court issued an order last evening summoning before him next Monday morning the owner of the Chicago American, Mr. William Hearst, and six employees to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. The publications on which this action was taken were news items, editorials and cartoons reflecting on the motives of the judge in a recent decision in which the People's Gaslight and Coke company was interested.

Schoolboys' Reign of Terror.

Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Thirteen high school students have been suspended by Superintendent Bullis for running away from school. The boys almost created a reign of terror. They entered school No. 6, broke the furniture and disturbed the school session. They also interfered with firemen working at a fire in the business section. They unhitched horses in the streets and marched through town shouting and singing.

Odd Use of Canalboats.

New York, Nov. 1.—Four steam canalboats and fifteen consorts which have been plying between New York and Cleveland via the Erie canal and Lake Erie will be cut up and shipped to Hongkong. There they will be put together and proceed to Manila to do a general lighterage and interisland business.

Russell Remarried.

London, Nov. 1.—Earl Russell, whose first wife secured a divorce from him a few days ago and who has just finished a three months' sentence in Holloway prison for his alleged bigamous marriage in America to Mrs. Mollie Somerville, has been remarried to the latter at the Holborn registry office.

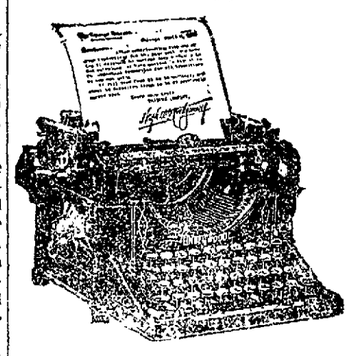
Well Known Stenographer Dead.

New York, Nov. 1.—William F. Bonynge, for twenty-five years stenographer for the first judicial department of the New York supreme court, is dead at his home, 47 Duncan avenue, Jersey City. Mr. Bonynge was born in Dublin in 1833 and come to America in 1857.

Miners Will Die of Burns.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 1.—An explosion of gas in the Parrish mine has fatally burned Michael Serofski and Walter Oskavage, miners, and seriously injured Gilbert Young, a driver boy.

THE Underwood Typewriter



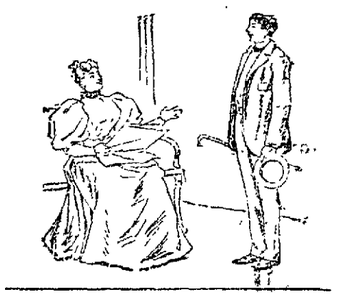
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